

THE

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JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the  
POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 385.

The last Speech I shall give in the Debate begun in my last, was that of M. Valerius Corvus \*, the Substance of which was as follows, viz.

Mr. President,  
SIR,



S I shall, I believe, give my Vote for the Address proposed, I think it incumbent upon me to give the Reasons which prevail with me to do so, because they are very different from those that have been insisted on by most Gentlemen who have spoke in favour of the Motion. It is not, Sir, because I now begin to approve of our making Compliments to our Ministers upon every Part of their Conduct, before we have examined, or know any Thing about it: It is not because I approve of every Step that has been lately taken, or because I think the happy Change in the Face of the Affairs of Europe is owing to the

Spirit or Conduct of our Ministers: But it is because of the extreme Danger to which I think the Liberties of Europe as yet exposed, and the Necessity there is for this Nation to act with the utmost Spirit and A Vigour, in order to extricate Europe from that Danger; therefore I shall be against our opposing this new Administration in any Thing we can safely agree to, lest it should furnish them with a Pretence for following the Example of their Predecessor. I wish, they had been a little more modest in the Motion they have now made to us: I wish they had shewn a little more Regard to what some of them have so often recommended upon the like Occasions; because it would have been a Testimony to the People, that they have not changed their Sentiments with their Situation; and that their former Opposition to such Addresses, proceeded from Principle, and not from their having no Share in drawing them up. Such a Conduct would have convinced the People without Doors, that we with-

\* In the Character of Sir John Barnard.

in have always acted from Motives of a generous and publick Nature, and not from corrupt or selfish Motives either upon one Side or the other; for in my Opinion, there is very little Difference between a Gentleman's voting always with the Court, for the Sake of a Pension or pecuniary Gratuity, and another's voting always against it, for the Sake merely of forcing himself into the Administration. The latter may have more Pride or Ambition than the former, but their Motives are equally corrupt, and when discovered, equally tend to overthrow our Constitution, by destroying that Principle of Action, I mean a disinterested Love for the publick Good, upon which alone a free Government can subsist.

For this Reason, Sir, I must deal plainly with our new Ministers by telling them, that, so far as relates to our domestick Affairs, if they go on as they have begun, they will do more real Harm to our Constitution, than our late Minister ever did, with all his Schemes, for Corruption and arbitrary Power; because they will make the People believe, that our Contention here never was, nor ever will be, about the Preservation of our Constitution or the publick Good of our Country, but about Titles, Places, Pensions, and Preferments; and if this Opinion should ever prevail generally among the People, they will give over supporting any Opposition to the Administration for the Time being: Nay they will rejoice to see Parliaments entirely laid aside.

I shall grant, Sir, that with regard to foreign Affairs, our Conduct seems to be a little altered: Our new Ministers seem to act with more Vigour, and to shew a little more Regard to the Preservation of the Liberties of *Europe*, than their Predecessor ever did; but I question much if this be owing to their Vir-

tue or publick Spirit, so much as to their Complaisance towards the Crown. The late haughty and insulting Behaviour of the French towards a certain foreign Court has, I believe, produced an Alteration in the Politicks of that Court, and that Alteration may probably have had an Influence upon our Court here at home. This Alteration, I shall readily admit, is lucky for *Great Britain* as well as *Europe*; because it obliges our Ministers, or at least leaves them at Liberty, to pursue the true Interest of both; but I cannot easily admit, that this Change in our Measures proceeds from the late Change in our Administration, and the extreme Complaisance our new Ministers have shewn to the Crown, with regard to domestick Affairs, convinces me, that they would have shewn the same Complaisance, with regard to foreign Affairs, and would have been as ready to have sacrificed the Liberties of *Europe*, as they now seem ready to sacrifice the Liberties of their Country, to a wrong Bias in the Crown, had it unhappily taken such a Bias. But, thank God! it has taken a right Bias, at least with regard to foreign Affairs; and as Fortune seems to favour that Bias, I hope our Ministers will make the best Use of it: I am sure, I shall be against our refusing any Thing we can with Safety comply with, that may tend to encourage them in the Prosecution of those Measures they now seem resolved to pursue; and as the Address proposed is allowed on all Sides to be nothing but a Matter of mere Compliment: As it does not tie us down to approve of any Measure that has been concerted, if upon a proper Examination we should see good Reason to find fault with it, therefore, since it has been asked, I shall be for complying with it.

But my Compliance in this Re-

spec-

spect does not proceed from my approving of our making Panegyricks upon every Part of our Ministers Conduct in our Address to our Sovereign; and if this must be the Consequence of his being so gracious as to communicate to us, from his own Mouth, a full State of our Affairs, and all the Particulars of his past Conduct, so far as his Ministers may think proper, I wish, this Piece of Condescension were laid aside; but I can see no Reason why this Complaisance in us should be a necessary Consequence of such a gracious Condescension in our Sovereign; nor is it true, that this Complaisance and Condescension were at the same Time introduced; for in former Times, especially in the Reigns of King *James* and King *Charles*, the Speeches from the Throne were much longer and more particular than they are at present, and yet in those Days the Parliament never thought itself bound to return a long Address, nor did they in their Address take notice of any Thing mentioned in the Speech; because tho' it was made by the King, they look'd upon it as the Speech of the Minister, and very often, the first Notice they took of it was, after due Consideration, to remonstrate against several Things contain'd in it.

Whether we may have Occasion to remonstrate against any of the Measures mentioned in this Speech is what cannot now, nor even in this Session, I think, be determined. If a proper Use be made of the Forces sent from hence and from *Hanover* to *Flanders*, I hope, we shall not. It will give foreign Powers some Reason to think, that we are now sincerely resolved to assist the Queen of *Hungary* to the utmost of our Power, and this, I think, we ought to do, if we give her any Assistance at all. This may encourage some of them to shake off those Shackles of Fear they seem now to have up-

on them; and considering our Conduct for many Years, I think, it was become necessary to give some speedy and solid Proof of our Sincerity in this Respect. I shall not therefore pretend to find fault with A our sending a Body of our Troops to *Flanders*, till I see what Use is made of them. I hope, those who advised putting their Country to such an Expence, were well assured of its being in their Power to make a proper Use of the Troops we have sent thither, before they advised sending them. If it should afterwards appear, that they had no such Assurance: If it should hereafter appear, that this Army has been sent out, as our Squadrons have formerly been, only as a Raree-shew for our Neighbours to stare at, I must now enter my Protestation, that my approving of this Address shall be no Argument with me to approve of the Measure.

As for the *Hanover* Troops, Sir, we have as yet no Reason to suppose, that they are to be taken into British Pay. The Electorate of *Hanover* is as much obliged, both in Honour and Interest, as we are, to support and assist the Queen of *Hungary*: At least we know as yet of no Advantage it is to reap by her Destruction; E and as no Addition has upon this Account been made to the Armies of that Electorate, we must suppose it sufficiently able to maintain those Troops in *Flanders*, or any where else, as well as at home. The People there have been lately relieved from some of their most burdensome Taxes, which is a Pleasure and an Advantage the People of this Country have never yet met with; therefore if the present Revenue of *Hanover* be not sufficient for maintaining those Troops in a foreign Country, that Revenue may be increased by a Revival of those Taxes. I therefore hope, his Majesty will not desire to lay upon his British Subjects the G Burden

Burden of maintaining his *Hanover* Troops in *Flanders*. He has expressed no such Desire in his Speech from the Throne; and as we are not by this Motion desired to promise to take this Burden upon ourselves, I can see no Reason for our bringing the Affair of the *Hanover* Troops into this Debate. If the Electorate is to be at the Expence of maintaining them in *Flanders*, I believe every British Subject will approve of his Majesty's sending them there; and if this Nation should be desired to bear the Charge, it will be Time enough to consider it when the Demand is actually made.

I am far from thinking, that our sending our Troops to *Flanders*, or the March of the *Hanoverians* thither, has as yet been of any Service to the Common Cause; and I have some Suspicion that the King of *Sardinia*'s declaring so openly against the Designs of the *Spaniards* in *Italy*, proceeds rather from a Connivance in *France*, than from any Spirit or Vigour we have hitherto shewn; for as it is not the Interest of *France* to increase too much the *Spaniard* Power in *Italy*, and as it is their Business to defer as long as possible the Accomplishment of the Queen of *Spain*'s Designs in that Country, or at least to convince her that she cannot accomplish them without their Assistance, it is highly probable, they have privately intimated to the King of *Sardinia*, that his Opposition to the *Spaniards* would rather be a Pleasure than an Offence to them, especially as he was thereby to disburden us of a little of that Treasure which, for many Years, we have been ready to throw away upon any Project, except such as might tend immediately to our own Advantage. I am likewise not very apt to believe, that the Peace between *Muscovy* and *Sweden* is owing to the Influence, or the Dexterity of the Ministers we had at either Court. But, Sir, as both

these Events must be allowed to be for the Interest of the Common Cause, and may in some Measure be owing to the late Change in our Conduct, I cannot be against congratulating his Majesty upon them; and as our complimenting the Crown upon every extraordinary Event that happened in our Favour abroad, has of late Years been customary, I shall not be for our shewing ourselves more cool than usual at this dangerous and critical Conjunction, lest our Ministers should from thence take a Pretence to say, that our Coolness upon this Occasion had destroyed their Credit at foreign Courts, and thereby prevented their being able to form such Alliances as might have been sufficient for restoring a Balance of Power in *Europe* and giving effectual Assistance to the Queen of *Hungary*.

The next Debate I shall give, is that we had in our Club upon the 6th of December, which was opened by L. Valerius Flaccus\* in a Speech to the following Effect, viz.

Mr. President,  
SIR,

A S we are now in a Committee for considering further of the Supplies granted to his Majesty, and as the several Estimates of the Expence of the Land Forces to be kept up for the Service of the ensuing Year, have been referred to us, it is now our Business to consider those Estimates, and to grant the proper Supplies, if we think them necessary for the publick Safety or Service. By the Estimates you will see, what Number of Men his Majesty thinks necessary for the several Services mentioned, and as the Estimates have been exactly calculated to the lowest Farthing, every Gentleman, by looking upon the Estimate, will see, what Sum of Money

will

\* In the Character of Sir William Yate.

will be necessary for each respective Service. As this depends upon Calculation, and may be easily calculated by every Gentleman present, it can admit of no Doubt, or Difficulty; therefore the only Question that can come properly under our Consideration, is that relating to the Number of Men necessary for each Service; and in this too, considering the dangerous Situation *Europe* in general, as well as this Nation in particular, is in at present, I hope, we shall be pretty unanimous. As the B Nature of the Office in which I have the Honour to serve his Majesty, makes it more particularly incumbent upon me to explain the Nature of the several Services mentioned in those Estimates, and to make the proper Motions, I shall begin with that which was in Course first referred to the Committee, and which in its own Nature stands most in need of an Explanation, I mean the Estimate of the Charge of maintaining the Body of Troops which his Majesty hath sent to *Flanders*, and which he thinks necessary to be kept there for this ensuing Year at least.

I am sure, Sir, I need not take up much of your Time in explaining the Danger to which the Liberties of *Europe* are exposed, by the numerous Armies which *France* has sent into *Germany*. This Danger is so evident to the whole Nation, that the only Complaint seems to be, why his Majesty has not long before this Time given more effectual Assistance to the Queen of *Hungary*. This Complaint, 'tis true, can only be made by those who do not know or consider the Difficulties which his Majesty had to surmount, before he could give any such Assistance; but as such ignorant or inconsiderate Persons are by far the most numerous, this, like most other popular Complaints, tho' without any Foundation, has become very general. Thank

God! most of those Difficulties are now removed, and his Majesty is left at Liberty to give more openly, and, I hope, more effectually, an Assistance to that magnanimous Princess. I am far from saying, I am A far from supposing, that his Majesty has it in his View, to restore the House of *Austria* to as great Power and Splendor as it was lately possessed of. This is not, I think, necessary for securing the Balance of Power, and I doubt much if he could get any one Potentate in *Europe* to join with him in such a Project; but it is certainly necessary for us, and for most of the other Potentates of *Europe*, to prevent the House of *Austria*'s being too much reduced, and in particular, to prevent its being in C the Power of *France*, by means of the Troubles which she has excited in *Germany*, to make any Addition to her own, already too extensive, Dominions.

This, Sir, is the great Danger *Europe* is at present exposed to; this is the Danger which we are, if possible, to prevent; and in this we shall probably get most of the Potentates of *Europe* to join with us. Can we suppose, Sir, that *France* has been at such vast Expence of Blood and Treasure, merely for the E Sake of the House of *Bavaria*? Can we suppose, she has no private View of getting some Addition to her own Dominions? She may declare, she may protest, she may swear, she has no such private View; but late Experience must convince us, that there is no Trust to be put in such Protests. In the last War she got *Lorain*, notwithstanding a most solemn Protestation at the Beginning of that War, *That his Most Christian Majesty did not desire to enlarge the Bounds of his Dominions*; and further, *that his Majesty, content with what he possessed, and far from desiring to turn the Success of his Arms to the Enlargement of his Borders, did not scruple to declare*

declare solemnly, that he had it not at all in View to make Conquests, nor to keep Settlements, wherein the Safety of the Germanick Territories might be concerned\*. Yet, Sir, notwithstanding this solemn and express Declaration, as soon as the Emperor was forced, by the Neutrality of the Dutch, to submit to French Terms, his Most Christian Majesty appropriated to himself the whole Dominions of *Lorain*, some of which are within the Territory of the Germanick Body, and all the German Territories on this Side the *Rhine*, became thereby exposed to an immediate Invasion, whenever *France* should be prompted by her Ambition, Interest, or Resentment, to invade them.

This, Sir, may shew us, how much the Declarations of *France* are to be trusted to; and if the Queen of *Hungary* should be again dispossessed of *Bohemia*, and so much deserted, or so feebly assisted, which is much the same, by her Allies, as to be forced to submit to such Terms as *France* should prescribe, can we suppose, that in order to have *Bohemia*, and thereby a Vote in the Electoral College, restored to her, she would not yield up the *Austrian Netherlands* to *France*? Can we suppose, that the Emperor would not agree to such an Exchange, if in lieu of *Bohemia* he should have the *Tirol* and *Trentine*, and all the *Austrian* Dominions in *Swabia*, secured to him by the Cession of the Queen of *Hungary* and the Guarantee of *France*? Can we suppose, that *Spain* or *Sardinia* would oppose such a Treaty, if a Part of the *Milaneze* should be given to the latter, and the rest, together with the *Mantuan*, and with *Parma* and *Placentia*, to the Son of the Queen of *Spain*, now married to a Daughter of *France*? The Dutch, 'tis true, would then have Reason to repent of the late and present Puffillanimity of their Councils; but

durst they attempt to oppose such an Exchange? Would not they be glad to do as they did in the Year 1700? Would not they be forced to approve, in the most solemn Manner, of those Usurpations and Breaches of Faith in the *French*, in order to get their Troops back, who, as they were in 1700, would then be impounded in the Heart of *Flanders*, and destitute of any Communication with their own Country? Could we then propose to form a Confederacy against the Power of *France*? Could we be sure of being able to defend ourselves?

We may talk, Sir, of our being an Island: We may now boast of the Superiority of our naval Power: We may now in a great Measure depend upon it as a Security against our being invaded; but in this State of Things, which *Europe* may probably be reduced to, if we do not powerfully interfere, I am afraid, we should not long have Reason to boast of the Superiority of our Navy. If *France* were again in Possession of the *Netherlands*, and freed from all Apprehensions of an Attack by Land, she would certainly apply herself with the utmost Diligence and Application to the Increase of her Navy, and might in a very few Years be able to fit out a most formidable Squadron: We know what powerful Squadrons she fitted out in King *William's* Time; and in how many Sea Engagements Victory stood for some Time in Suspense, tho' we had at that Time both the *Spaniards* and *Dutch* to assist us; tho' *France* had not then near such a Trade, or such a Number of Seamen, as she has now; tho' she was then obliged to keep up numerous Land Armies, to carry on the War, or to defend herself in *Flanders*, in *Spain*, in *Italy*, and upon the *Rhine*; and tho' she was then in Possession but of a very small Part of the *Low Countries*. Have we not

\* See *London Magazine* for 1733, p. 528.

then great Reason to apprehend her becoming superior at Sea, if every one of these Circumstances should be altered in her Favour, especially if in her War against us she should be assisted by *Spain*, which probably would be the Case, and we without any one Friend or Ally that dared give us the least Assistance.

When we consider these Events which are at least possible, and, in my Opinion, Sir, highly probable, we must be convinced of its being absolutely necessary for his Majesty to form a considerable Army in *Flanders*, in order at least to prevent its being in the Power of *France*, to model out the Kingdoms and Provinces upon the Continent of *Europe*, according to her Good-liking, and to take what Part of them she pleases to herself. This, instead of leading us into the War now carrying on in *Germany*, may prevent its becoming necessary for us to engage in it; because when *France* sees that we are resolved to interpose in the present Contests in *Germany*, and have a numerous Army upon the Continent to protect such of the Potentates of *Europe* as shall join with us in Defence of publick Liberty, or even to carry the War into her own Dominions, in case by her Conduct she should force us to do so, she will then set Bounds to her ambitious Views, and will submit to such Terms of Peace as may be thought proper for restoring the Balance of Power, and establishing it upon a solid Foundation.

The very Arrival, Sir, of our Troops in *Flanders* has already had a great and good Effect. Both the Emperor and *France* are already become much more moderate in their Demands, and have offered to restore the Peace of *Germany* upon Conditions which a few Months ago they would have rejected with Indignation. Therefore everyone must, I think, approve of his Majesty's

having sent a Body of his Troops thither: No one can suppose, that a less Number would have been sufficient for the Purposes designed; and every one must agree, that they ought to be kept there till those Purposes are fully answered. For this Reason, I need not, I think, take up any more of your Time upon this particular Branch, but as several other Branches of publick Expence are this Day to come under our Consideration, and as the Motion I am now to make, will consequently be followed by several others, now I am up, I shall beg Leave to explain a little the other Estimates this Day referred to us, and to shew the Necessity of each. As we are now in an open War with *Spain*, and as we have now, I may say openly, undertaken to set Bounds to the ambitious Views of *France*, both these Powers will certainly watch for, and as certainly embrace the first Opportunity for disturbing our domestick Tranquillity, and therefore we ought now to be more cautious than ever of affording them any Opportunity for this Purpose. As we have now a Sea Force superior to any that both these Powers united together can send against us, we can trust to it for our Defence against any formidable and foreseen Invasion, but we cannot trust to it for preventing a small, sudden and unlook'd for Invasion; and tho' a small Number of Troops actually landed in any Part of *Britain* or *Ireland* could not pretend to make a Conquest of either Island, yet considering the great Number of disaffected Persons we have still amongst us, even the Landing of a small Number of foreign Troops might very much disturb our domestick Tranquillity, if we had not a sufficient Number of regular Troops to send against them at their first Landing. If they should be allowed Time

to march from one Place to another, and thereby afford the Disaffected not only Time but an Opportunity to join them, their Army might be so increased as to involve us in a Civil War amongst ourselves, and before we could extricate ourselves out of this domestick Danger *Spain* might have an Opportunity to conquer or destroy some of our best Colonies in the *West Indies*, and *France* to compel the Queen of *Hungary*, and all the other Powers of *Europe*, to submit to such Terms as she should prescribe; so that at this critical Conjunction, unless we have a Number of Troops sufficient to repel an invading Enemy, at, or soon after their first Landing, a small Invasion may be as fatal in its Consequences as the most formidable and most successful Invasion at another Time; because as soon as the *French* and *Spaniards* had reduced the other Potentates of *Europe* to their Terms, that small Invasion would certainly be followed by an Invasion which we, with all our Power either by Sea or Land, could neither prevent nor repel.

Thus, Sir, every Gentleman must perceive, that in the present critical Situation of the Affairs of *Europe*, it is more necessary to keep a great Number of Troops at home, than ever it was upon any former Occasion; and yet such is his Majesty's Regard for the Ease of his People, as will appear by the Estimate, that he desires but a very few more than was thought necessary the first Year of his Reign, and not so many as was thought Necessary in the Year 1735. But besides the Necessity of keeping a large Body of Troops at home for securing our domestick Tranquillity at this dangerous Conjunction, his Majesty may perhaps find it necessary to send a few more of his Troops abroad; and if this should happen, which is not improbable, we ought to be provided with a few more regular Troops

than are absolutely necessary to be kept at home, especially if we consider, that it is every Day becoming more and more difficult to raise new Regiments, or even to recruit or augment the old, than it was heretofore; for in this Country, the Government cannot do as it does in *France*: It cannot compel Men to enter into the Service of their Country, or to draw Lots for that Purpose, and most of those who seem willing have been already enlisted.

From these Circumstances, Sir, I hope, it will be generally agreed, that the Number of Troops proposed by the Estimate for Guards, Garrisons and other Purposes, relating to *Great Britain*, is the least Number that can be thought sufficient for that Service; and with regard to the Forces to be maintained in *Minorca*, *Gibraltar*, and *America*, as the Number is not proposed to be augmented, I think, I need say nothing for explaining, or for shewing the Necessity of that Expence; for surely no Man would be mad enough to advise diminishing the Number and Strength of any of those Garrisons in a Time of such foreign Danger. For the same Reason, I think, I need not say much upon the marine Estimate, since the Estimate does not propose, that they should be augmented, and no Man can suppose, that they are less necessary, or that the same Number is not necessary for the ensuing Year, than was thought necessary for the Year now near expiring. Considering the Danger we are in at present of having *France* for a declared Enemy, as well as *Spain*, I should not have been at all surprised, if the Number of our Marines had been proposed to be augmented to near Double of what it is; for if a Rupture should happen between us and *France*, it will be impossible for us to get near a sufficient Number of Seamen to man the great Number of Ships of War.

War we shall be obliged to fit out for Squadrons, Convoys, Cruizers, and Guardships, without putting an entire Stop to our mercantile Navigation. It will be necessary for us to put as many Marines on board every Ship of War, as the Nature of the Service will admit of; and if this should happen, double the Number of Marines now proposed will scarcely be sufficient; but as to this his Majesty trusts to the Wisdom, Affection, and Justice of his Parliament, not doubting but that they will enable him to take such Measures as may upon any new Emergency appear to be necessary for the publick Service.

Having now, Sir, explain'd, in as few Words as possible, the Nature and Necessity of the several Branches of publick Charge which, in Consequence of the Estimates referred to the Committee, must this Day come under our Consideration; and having in particular shewn the Wisdom and Expediency of our keeping such a Body of Troops in *Flanders* as has been lately sent there, I shall conclude with a Motion, to resolve, *That the Sum of 534,763 l. 5s. be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the Charge of 16359 effective Men (Commission and Non-Commission Officers included) to be employ'd in Flanders, for the Year 1743*, and after this Motion is agreed to, which, I hope, it will without Opposition, I shall then take the Liberty to make such other Motions as of Course arise from the other Estimates this Day referred to the Consideration of the Committee.

The next Speech I shall give in this Debate was that made by P. *Furius Philus* \*, the Purport of which was as follows, viz.

Mr. President,  
SIR,

I Have not been long a Member of this House, and how short a

1743.

\* In the Character of *John Philips*, Esq;

Time may be decreed me I do not know †, but while I have the Honour to sit here, I am determined to speak my Mind freely, and to declare my Aversion to a Standing Army, an Aversion not taken up on any Distaste or Distrust of the Officers that have the Command of it; because I believe 'em to be Men of great Honour and Abilities, but founded on a Maxim I have early imbibed, That a Standing Army is absolutely inconsistent with the Liberties of *Great Britain*. Our naval Force is our natural Strength, and by Means of that we have in former Reigns been the Terror of Europe. I would not be understood to mean, that we are to have no Troops at all: A small Number may perhaps be always necessary for Guards and Garisons at home, and in Time of War a larger Number to be sent abroad. The Question now before you is, Whether you shall grant 534,763 l. 5s. for maintaining 16359 Men, to be employ'd in *Flanders*; but as the Hon. Gentleman who made you this Motion, opened to you the whole Number of national Troops proposed to be employ'd this Year, I shall beg Leave to consider 'em all together, and that under two Heads: The Necessity of the Troops, and the Ability of the Nation to maintain them.

The Number of national Troops proposed to be employ'd is 63246, *viz.* 16359 in *Flanders*: 23610 for Guards and Garisons at home and in the *West-Indies*: 11727, in the *Plantations*, *Minorca*, and *Gibraltar*; and 11550 Marines. The Necessity of keeping up so great a Number of Troops must arise from some Danger the Nation would be in without them; for no other Argument can justify the Measure. If we are in

G any Danger from *Spain*, the only Nation we are in War with, (and which War we seem to have forgot) surely a much less Number of Land

M m m Forces

† There was a Petition against his Election.

Forces would enable us to carry on that War, while we have so many Ships in Commission, and 40,000 Seamen to man them; and it is by our naval Force only that we can humble that haughty Nation: 12,000 Men are sufficient for Guards and Garrisons at home, while we have so powerful a Fleet to defend us from Invasions. I am an Enemy to the Power of *France*, tho' we are in no immediate Danger from her, and I think it the Interest of *England* to maintain the Balance of Power in *Europe*, and to assist the Queen of *Hungary*, tho' I much question whether that will turn the Scale in our Favour; but let us not be Knights Errant on the Occasion, and send an Army on the Continent to combat the *French* without any Allies. (For I do not find we have any, the *Dutch* being too cautious to come into our Measures.) Such a Step may prove very fatal to us, and draw on lasting Inconveniencies. The best Method to assist the Queen of *Hungary* is with our Money: She does not want Troops but the Means to raise them, which she can do at a Quarter of the Charge that it will cost us to send our own Troops to her Assistance, considering the great Expence of Transports, and the Difficulties we shall find in providing Ammunition, Provisions, and Recruits in a foreign Country. But I am aware, we shall be told, that we must give her Money too. The Queen of *Hungary* is certainly a gallant Princess, and a very fine Woman; but we are not therefore to spend all we have upon her, and become Bankrupts in her Service. Let us have some Regard for *Old England*, our native Country, and not suffer her to fall a Sacrifice to any foreign Interest whatsoever; which brings me to consider the Ability of the Nation to maintain so great a Number of Troops.

As every Nation is circumscribed

within certain Bounds, so there is a certain Degree of Expence that every Nation can with Safety bear, and should never exceed; and it is the Opinion of some very wise Men, that whenever the Expences of Great Britain exceed five Millions a Year, I mean the ordinary Expences voted by Parliament, she goes beyond her Strength, and consequently must fall. During all the last War in Queen Anne's Time, when we had so great an Army on the Continent, and so many Allies, and contracted a great Debt, our Expences, one Year with another, did not amount to 5,300,000*l.* In the Year 1741, our Expences were above 5,267,000*l.* Last Year above 6,137,000*l.* The Troops now proposed (I mean the 63,000 Men) will cost us above 1,655,000*l.* which, with the Seamen and other Expences of the Year, must come to above six Millions. The Nation is in debt 48,915,000*l.* (which Debt is every Day increasing) and groans under a heavy Load of Taxes; and tho' many Gentlemen in this House may not feel the Weight of them, the Poor daily do, and call aloud for Redress. These are serious Things, and deserve the mature Consideration of Parliament. For my own Part, I shall always think it my Duty, while I sit here, to oppose laying on any of my Fellow Subjects a greater Burden than they are able to bear; and therefore shall heartily give my Negative to the maintaining so great a Number of unnecessary Troops.

I shall next give the Speech made in this Debate by L. Junius Brutus\*, which was to this Effect.

Mr. President,  
S I R,

I Find, the Gentlemen who oppose this Question carefully, I shall not say artfully, drop the present

\* In the Character of Samuel Sandy, Esq;

sent Necessity we are under, and talk only of the Danger and Expence of maintaining and keeping up a great Number of Land Forces, and the Inability of the Nation to support that Expence. I have as great an Aversion to a numerous standing Army, kept up in Time of Peace, as any Gentleman can have, and shall readily admit of the Maxim, that a numerous standing Army, kept up in Time of Peace, is absolutely inconsistent with the Liberties of *Great Britain*. But I have no Aversion to a standing Army in Time of War, however numerous it may be, provided it be no more numerous than is necessary for putting a happy and speedy End to the War; nor can I think, that a numerous standing Army in Time of War is any Way inconsistent with the Liberties of *Great Britain*, especially when a considerable Part of that Army is sent abroad to the Assistance of our Allies, or to carry the War into the Bowels of our Enemies Country, in order thereby to compel them to submit speedily to reasonable Terms of Peace; for as this is a trading Nation, it is our Business to put an End to every War as soon as possible, that we may the sooner have an Opportunity to carry on our Commerce without Interruption. When we happen to be at War with a trading Nation, we may, 'tis true, by Means of our Fleet put a speedy End to the War; because if we conquer them at Sea, we may put almost an entire Stop to their Trade, which will of course soon force them to submit to reasonable Terms; but when we happen to be at War with a Nation that does not much depend upon Trade, we must some Way or other employ a Land Army against them, otherwise the War may become eternal; for we can never do them so much Harm at Sea as they can do us, nor can we reap any Benefit by the

War, whereas they will be yearly reaping a Benefit from it by Means of their Privateers; so that unless we can fall upon some Way of attacking them with a Land Army, the War must endure for ever, or A we must at last submit to purchase Peace from them upon their own Terms.

I would not therefore, Sir, have Gentlemen conceive such an utter Aversion to a Land Army, as to resolve never to have or employ such an Army upon any Occasion whatever; and if the Land Army now proposed be necessary for restoring Peace to ourselves as well as *Europe*, the Measure must be complied with, however expensive it may be, however unable we may think ourselves to support the Expence; for, I hope, we are not yet reduced to such Poverty as to submit tamely to put on the Chains either of *France* or *Spain*. I shall grant, Sir, the Nation is incumbered with a great Load of Debts, and the People groan under the Burden of their Taxes; but from whence arose this Load of Debt? To what is this Burden of Taxes owing? Why, Sir, to the very Spirit which now prevails, and, I am afraid, always will prevail: An universal Cry of Poverty when C any Contributions are desired for the publick Service. I believe, it will be granted, that our Ancestors in King *William's* and Queen *Anne's* Wars were as rich as we are now, and that the Nation was then able to raise yearly as great a publick Revenue as it does now. If they had done so, we should now have had no Debts to pay off, nor any Taxes but such as might be found necessary for the current Service of the Year; for the Nation now raises more yearly than ever was expended in any one Year during either of those Wars, as may easily be computed by any one who considers the present State of our publick Revenue.

nue. If we reckon the Civil List Revenue at 800,000*l.* the Land and Malt Tax at 2,700,000*l.* and the Funds appropriated to the Payment of the Principal and Interest of our publick Debts at about 3,200,000*l.* we shall see, that this Nation now raises 6,700,000*l.* yearly, which, I believe, is equal to the whole publick Charge of any one Year of either of these Wars, at least, I am sure, it is a great deal more than the publick Charge was during that Time *communibus Annis*; and therefore, if the People in those Days would have agreed to raise yearly as much as they might have done, the annual Revenue would have answered the annual Charge, and we should now have had neither Interest nor Principal to pay to any publick Creditor, and consequently might have held the Balance of Power in Europe with more Ease and Steadiness than we can do at present.

But such, Sir, is the Humour of the People in all Countries and all Ages: Every one desires to live at Ease and in Safety, but every one is averse towards contributing his proportionable Share towards that publick Expence, which is absolutely necessary for securing his Ease and Safety. The Bulk of Mankind can see no Danger but what is directly before their Eyes, and consequently are unwilling to contribute to the Charge of guarding against a Danger which they cannot see; and as it is at all Times popular to appear against taxing or burdening a People, those who see the Danger too often prefer their Love of Popularity to the Love of their Country. The Danger we are in at present is so near, that I cannot think, there is one Gentleman in this House that does not see it: The House of Austria is the *Ucagon* of Great Britain; for if ever that House should be destroyed by the Flames of a War lighted up by France and

Spain, Great Britain will certainly be the next, because we are next in Power. Holland may be at last consumed, but the old Spanish Maxim, That the only Way to come at Holland is to pass through England, is now well known both at the Courts of France and Spain; and both those Courts are sensible, that in order to subdue England they must first reduce the House of Austria, so as to render it unable to give them any Diversion upon the Continent.

*Jam proximus ardet  
Ucagon,*

ought therefore to be, it is most reasonably, the Cry all over Britain, and in every Man's Mouth that is not blinded or biased by some private View of Interest, Ambition, or Resentment. That this Nation will be the next Sacrifice to the Ambition of France is apparent, not only from the Reason of Things, but

from the Behaviour of France immediately before the Death of the late Emperor. Can we have already forgot their sending their Squadrons to the *West Indies*? Can we now doubt of the Orders those Squadrons had, or that they would not have put those Orders in Execution, if the Hurricanes and Storms they met

with, together with the excellent Disposition made by our Admiral then in the *West Indies*, had not disabled them from attempting the Scheme they had projected? Can we expect that Spain will submit to reasonable Terms of Peace with

us, whilst she sees us so indolent or so cowardly as not to dare to oppose or interrupt her Schemes of Conquest in Italy? Can we hope that the French will not join openly with her against us, after they have reduced the Queen of Hungary to their Terms, and modelled out Europe to their Liking? Can any Man balance in the least which to chuse, to enter into a War with France and Spain, whilst

whilst the Fate of *Europe* is yet in Suspense, and we may depend upon the Assistance of many, perhaps most of the Potentates thereof, or to enter into a War with those two powerful Monarchies after they have made themselves Masters or at least Arbiters of *Europe*? Sir, it is not the Cause of the Queen of *Hungary* alone I am now pleading: It is the Cause of *Great Britain* as well as hers. If it had not been for the Accident of the Emperor's Death, we should have had *France* as well as *Spain* a declared Enemy long before this Time. We had so much neglected, deserted, and disobliged that Prince, that *France* thought she might depend upon his not giving us any Assistance, and therefore she was preparing to declare War against us, or to act in such a Manner as might oblige us to declare against her. But the Accident of that Prince's Death made her suspend her Measures with regard to us, and the Behaviour of the King of *Prussia*, with the Obstinacy of the Court of *Vienna*, in which they were too much encouraged by us, soon convinced her, that she had now got the long look'd for Opportunity of reducing the Power of her antient Rival, the House of *Austria*. The Character of our then Administration was such, that she had Reason to think she might be able to cajole us, till she had perfected her Schemes upon the Continent of *Europe*, and that then she might with more Safety and greater Certainty of Success resume those Measures with regard to us, which she had suspended upon the Accident of the Emperor's Death: I say suspended, for no Man in his right Senses will suppose, they were either altered or laid aside. By the late Change in our Administration, I hope, she will find herself disappointed as to us: She cannot now hope being able to cajole our Administration, and, I hope, she will

find herself as little able to cajole the Nation. So far as I am able, her most secret Views shall be laid open to the People of *Great Britain*, and from thence, I hope, they will be convinced, that in supporting the Cause of the Queen of *Hungary* they support their own, that in afflicting to extinguish the Fire which now threatens Destruction to her, they may, and, I hope, will extinguish those Flames which would certainly next consume themselves.

B From what I have said, Sir, the Necessity of our entering into the War must appear. If the *French* and *Spaniards* do not depart from their present ambitious Schemes, and especially, if the latter do not agree to do us Justice with regard to our

C Navigation and Commerce in the *American Seas*, we must enter into the War, or we must submit to receive Laws from *France* in *Europe*, in *Africa*, and the *East Indies*; and from *Spain* in the *West Indies*. In a Case of such pressing Necessity, I

D am surprised to here Gentlemen talk of the Poverty of the Nation, or its Inability to support such a necessary War. I hope there are no Foreigners in our Gallery, or if there are, that they may not believe what such Gentlemen say. At least, I

E hope, it will not be believed at any foreign Court in *Europe*; for if it were, it would encourage the Enemies of publick Liberty to persist in the Prosecution of their ambitious and tyrannical Schemes; and it would dishearten the Friends of publick Liberty so as to prevent their entering into any Measures with us for its Preservation. Therefore, if

F those Gentlemen have really such a contemptible Opinion of their Country's Ability, I wish they would keep it to themselves, because, I am sure, they can do no Service by publishing it; for by endeavouring bravely to preserve the Liberties of *Europe*, and succumbing in the brave

Attempt

Attempt we can be in no worse Condition than we shall be by sitting still, and tamely looking on till we see them overwhelmed. If we must become a Prey to our Enemies whenever they shall please to attempt making us so, the leaner we are, the less worth their while will they think it to make the Attempt; for few Conquerors ever thought of conquering a Country where nothing was to be expected but broken Bones; and therefore, I think, we do better, and shall be in less Danger by emaciating ourselves still further in making a brave Defence whilst we have some View of Success, than by battening in Ease and Tranquillity till our Enemies have put it out of our Power to defend ourselves with any tolerable View of Success.

But thank God! Sir, our Matters are not yet come to this Pass: We have still many and great Resources: We have many rich Men amongst us; and from the Nature of our Constitution, and the Regard that has always been shewn to Parliamentary Faith, we shall have the Treasures of all the money'd Men in Europe at our Service. These will still enable us to carry on a vigorous War for many Years; and I wonder to hear Gentlemen of many Hundreds, nay Thousands a Year, who pay but 4 Shillings, perhaps but 2 Shillings in the Pound, to the publick Service, for securing their Enjoyment of the other 16 or 18: I say, I wonder to hear such Gentlemen complaining of the Poverty and Inability of their Country. Would not they, would not any Man of common Sense give the 16 Shillings for the publick Service, rather than subject the Whole to the arbitrary Will of a French Monarch? In such Case I shall grant, they would be obliged to dismiss many of the Footmen, Coachmen, Cooks, and other Men Servants they now keep for

Pomp or Shew; but such Fellows could not want Business, for most of them would make excellent Recruits for our Army and Navy; and if mounted upon their Masters Coach Horses, they would make good Dragoons, or if mounted upon their running, riding, or hunting Horses, they would make fine *Hussars* for distressing and plundering the Armies of our Enemy. These Things, 'tis true, are dismal for a modern polite Gentleman to think of, but they are what, I hope, every Gentleman in *England* would frankly submit to, rather than see himself and his Country enslaved by any foreign Power whatsoever.

We are therefore far from being in such poor or desperate Circumstances as have been represented in this Debate, and as to what wise Men may have said, that if ever *England* should raise above five Millions a Year, she must be ruined, Experience has shewn the contrary; for we have raised above five Millions D a Year for forty Years, and are not yet ruined: Nay the Nation would have been in the most flourishing Circumstances, if a right Use had been made of the Money raised yearly, and proper Care taken to protect and improve our Trade. In E a Country where the Land Revenue is reckoned to amount to near 20 Millions a Year, and the Revenue of the trading and money'd People to at least three Times as much, it is, in my Opinion, ridiculous to say, that such a Country cannot spare to F raise above five Millions a Year for the publick Charge without ruining itself. I am far from supposing, that if our publick Debts were once paid off, it would be necessary for us to raise such a Sum yearly for our ordinary Expence; but upon extraordinary Occasions we might certainly raise that Sum, and a great deal more; and therefore, if those wise Men mean any Thing, they must

must mean, that *England* will be ruined by a bad Government, if it should ever be under such an unfrugal one as to make the raising of above *five Millions* a Year necessary for defraying the ordinary Expence of the Government in Time of Peace. In this I shall agree with those wise Men, because such a ridiculous Government, if it continued for any Time, would ruin us by its bad Conduct, as well as by its Profusion of the publick Treasure. But is this the Case at present? Can it be said, the Government desires *five Millions* a Year, or much above the Half of that Sum for its ordinary Occasions. We are now actually engaged in one War, and like to be engaged in another of a much more dangerous and expensive Nature: We must provide for both; and this makes such large Grants necessary as are now requir'd; so that the Opinion of these wise Men, were it right in every Particular, is no Ways applicable to the present Case; and if Gentlemen would keep close to the Argument, their Opinion, I am sure, could never have been brought in to this Debate.

I hope Gentlemen are now convinced, that it is absolutely necessary for us to interfere so far in the present Troubles of *Europe*, as to prevent its being in the Power of *France* and *Spain* to dictate to all the other Powers upon the Continent; and from what I have said, Sir, I hope Gentlemen will have the Pleasure of being convinced, that we are not yet reduced to such a <sup>F</sup>despicable Condition as has been represented, but that we may still make a Figure in *Europe*, and by a right Conduct and vigorous Measures force the most daring to limit or desert their ambitious Schemes of Tyranny and Oppression. For this Purpose it was absolutely necessary for his Majesty to form an Army upon the Continent, and for this

Purpose it is as necessary to keep that Army there, till we have accomplished those Views that are so salutary for our own Preservation, as well as for the Preservation of *Europe*, and our antient and most A certain Ally, the House of *Austria*. I say most certain, Sir, because there is no one of the great Potentates of *Europe*, whose Interest can so constantly and so invariably coincide with the Interest of *Great Britain*, as that of the House of *Austria*. B Even the *Dutch* we cannot naturally be so sure of; because many Disputes may arise between them and us, about Trade and Navigation, or they may conceive a Jealousy of our naval Power; but between the House of *Austria* and us no Contest C of any Consequence, no Jealousy can ever happen, unless one or t'other be influenced by foreign, weak, or wicked Counsels. Can we desert such an Ally in the Time of such Danger? Is it not our Interest to preserve her Power as entire as D possible? Her own Arms has already done a great deal: Let us assist her to do the rest. His Majesty has resolved to do so: In this he is seconded by the Voice of his People; and, I hope, upon this and every like Occasion, he will find himself E seconded by the Voice of his Parliament.

*The last Speech I shall give upon this Occasion was that made by L. Bantius Nolanus \*, which was in Substance thus.*

*Mr. President,  
S I R,*

**T**HO' the Hon. Gentleman who opened this Debate was pleased to tell us, that the Number of Troops for each respective Service was the only Question that could properly come this Day before us, yet I must beg his Pardon to think, that

\* In the Character of *John Bance, Esq;*

that the Quantum of the Sum demanded for each, is a Question which ought likewise upon this Occasion to have been brought under Consideration; and if the Estimates had been first referred to a select Committee, according to the Method which has been often proposed, and I wish were put in Practice, I believe, some very material Objections might have been found to several of the Articles in each particular Estimate. As this has not been done, it is not to be expected that Gentlemen should enter particularly into this Question; but in general I must observe, that we have always had, and have now too great a Number of Officers in our Land Army, and a much greater Number than is usual in any Country of Europe except France, where their Officers cost them very little; for their Colonels are generally Men of Fortune who spend their own Estates in the Service of their Country, and the Pay of their Subalterns is hardly equal to that of our Serjeants and Corporals. Then as to our Troops, nicknamed *Marines*, tho' they are really as properly marching Regiments as any other in our Service, the forming of them into Regiments was at first absolutely wrong, and, I remember, was strongly objected to; but since they are to remain a Burden upon us, I think, we ought to make the Burden as light as possible, by ridding ourselves of all the Field Officers and Captains, and especially their particular Paymaster, who has a Salary, which, I am sure, it is not necessary for the Publick to pay, let them be continued in what Shape you will. I know it may be said, that this Salary is paid out of the Deductions usually made on that Account from all the Regiments in our Service; but now we have such a great Number of Forces on foot, I hope, our Ministers are more frugal than to give the Whole

to the Paymaster: I hope they do with him, as has been done, ever since Cromwell's Time, with the Paymaster of the Navy, which is to allow him a certain Salary, and apply the Surplus to the publick Service.

With regard to our marine Paymaster, Sir, I really do not know whether his Salary be paid out of these Deductions, or out of the 45000l charged in this Estimate for Contingencies; but let it come from whence it will, is is paid by, and may be saved to the Publick, by having our *Marines* paid either by the Treasurer of the Navy, or the Paymaster of our Forces; and as the Hon. Gentleman who now most worthily fills the latter Post, would C not, I am sure, desire to sink in his own Pocket such a large Sum of publick Money as these Deductions now amount to, being above 40,000l. a Year, I think, an Account of them, if they are still made, ought to be laid yearly before Parliament. As I am upon this Subject, I must likewise take notice of the great Saving that has certainly been lately made, by the great Number of Officers and Soldiers that were kill'd, or died, I do not know how, in the *West Indies*. In ordinary Cases, Sir, this Sort of Saving is not worth the while of Parliaments to inquire into; but when Regiments are, I may say, occidione occisi, and such a long Time before they are, or can be recruited, this Saving must become so considerable as to be well worth the Parliament's while to enquire into it; especially considering the dangerous Use that may be made by a Minister, of such large Sums, when left to his arbitrary Disposal, as must be evident to every Gentleman who has read the Reports left last Session upon our Table.

These Things I have thrown out, Sir, only to shew, that we ought to have another Question now under

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our Consideration, beside that single one, of the Number of Troops proposed; and likewise to manifest to you, how necessary it is to refer the Estimates laid before us yearly to a select Committee, before we take them into our Consideration in this Committee of the whole House; for if we are obliged to enter into the War now carrying on in *Germany*, as the utmost Economy and Frugality will be necessary, I hope this will be the Practice of every future Session; and if we once begin it, I believe, we shall soon find good Reason for never laying it aside.

Now, Sir, with regard to the other Question, that, I mean, relating to the Number of Troops proposed to be kept up for each respective Service, I shall first consider the Question in general, and, I believe, every one will grant, that for carrying on the War against *Spain*, we have no Occasion, nor ought we to keep up such a Number of Land Forces, even supposing we were in as free and as prosperous a Situation as ever this Nation could boast of; therefore by such a great Number of Troops being proposed, and especially by our sending a great Number of them to *Flanders*, I must suppose, that we are to become Sharers in the War now carrying on in *Germany*, not only by sending our Money, but also by sending our Troops thither; and consequently the Question now before us will turn chiefly upon this previous Question, whether it be absolutely necessary for us to enter so deeply into the War; the Determination of which Question is not pretended, even by those who have spoke in Favour of the Motion, to be founded upon any immediate and apparent Danger, but upon Apprehensions of a Danger we may hereafter be exposed to.

Apprehensions, Sir, are of divers Sorts: There are real and well-grounded Apprehensions; there are

imaginary Apprehensions, and there are vain and ridiculous Apprehensions; and I very much suspect, that upon a strict and impartial Examination, the Apprehensions we are now terrified with, will appear to be of the last Sort. Surely, we do not imagine, that all the other Nations of *Europe*, except this, are fond of putting on the Yoke of *France*, and therefore if none of them will join with us in supporting the Queen of *Hungary totis Viribus*, as we seem resolved to do, we must suppose, either that all the rest of *Europe* are stupidly dull, or that we are a little hypocondriack. It is something amazing to see the Minds of some amongst us so very much altered in so short a Time. When the late Emperor died, and the Queen of *Hungary*, his Successor, was attacked by the King of *Prussia*, we were so little afraid of the ambitious Views of *France*, that we seemed to encourage her in her Obsstinacy with regard to *Prussia*, in order to draw her in to a Scheme, which was certainly formed somewhere, for stripping that young Monarch of a great Part of his Dominions. Whereas, if we had at that Time been afraid of the ambitious Views of *France*, we should have advised, and insisted upon her giving Satisfaction to the King of *Prussia*, in order to draw him into a Confederacy, which he offered, for getting the Duke of *Lorrain* chosen Emperor, and for guarantying all the rest of the *Austrian* Dominions in the Terms of the *Pragmatick Sanction*. This would have prevented its being in the Power of *France* to form any ambitious Views; and if it had been done, I am persuaded, no *French* Army would ever have entered *Germany*, nor would the Duke of *Bavaria* either have been chosen Emperor, or have declared War against the Queen of *Hungary*. But by our Schemes at that Time, and by our

N n n being

being so little afraid of the Designs of *France*, we forced the King of *Prussia*, contrary to his Inclination, into an Alliance with *France*, and thereby enabled and encouraged them to form all those Schemes they have since endeavoured to carry into Execution against the Queen of *Hungary* and the Liberties of *Germany*: Nay we joined with *France* in one of the chief of them, which was that of getting the Duke of *Bavaria* chosen Emperor; and we gave no Obstruction to the *Spaniards* in their first Attack upon the Queen of *Hungary* in *Italy*.

Thus, when the Queen of *Hungary* was in the greatest Danger: When *Europe* was in the greatest Danger, we seemed to have no Dread of the Designs of *France*; but now when the King of *Prussia* has been provoked by the Haughtiness, and, I believe, the Treachery of the *French* Generals, to desert their Alliance, and when the Queen of *Hungary*, by the good Conduct of her Generals, both in *Germany* and *Italy*, has by herself repelled her Enemies upon every Side, and obliged them to offer Peace upon the moderate Terms of *uti possidetis*, we have conceived most terrible Apprehensions of the ambitious Designs of *France*. Sir, this Change in our Way of thinking, and these pretended Apprehensions, are so evidently without any avowed Foundation, that there must be something in *Petto*, there must be some secret Cause which it is not fit the World, or at least the *British* World should be made acquainted with. The happy Events of these last 16 or 18 Months, and the Terms offered by the *French* last Summer, have so much altered the State of Things in *Europe*, and have so clearly manifested, that the *French* have at present no Designs against the Liberties of *Europe*, that whatever we do, or attempt to do now, can-

not be said to be for the Support of the Queen of *Hungary*, but for extending her Power and lessening the Power of *France*. I shall grant that both these Things are very desirable, but considering our Circumstances I cannot grant, that this is a proper Time for us to make the Attempt, or that we can reasonably hope, by ourselves alone, to succeed in it. It may be laudable, it may be even prudent for a Man in good Health and full Vigour to undertake difficult and dangerous Expeditions; but after he has been emaciated and enfeebled by a tedious consumptive Fever, he should content himself with sitting at home, and thinking only of Self-defence, till his Vigour be restored, and his Health re-established. If we had done so, we might have been both strong and healthful long before this Time; but we have been playing the Knight Errant of *Europe* for many Years past: Nay we have been doing what even *Don Quixot* himself never thought of: We have been setting up Windmills, in order to knock them down again. From the Year 1714 to the Year 1720, we put ourselves to a vast Expence, and involved ourselves in a War with *Spain*, in order to increase the Power of the House of *Austria*, which we then said the Treaty of *Utrecht* had left too feeble in *Italy*: From the Year Twenty, till very near the Time of the late Emperor's Death, we put ourselves to a vast Expence in pulling down the Power of the House of *Austria*, and raising the Power of the House of *Bourbon*, tho' one of the Branches of that House was, during the whole Time of this our Knight Errantry in its Favour, insulting us, and hurting us in the most tender Part. By this Conduct the Power of the House of *Bourbon* has indeed been raised to a dangerous Height; and now we are to involve ourselves in new Expence and

and Danger, 'in order to pull down this Windmill we have raised, tho' like a real Windmill, it can do us no Damage, if we do not approach too near it.'

As the Power of the House of Bourbon, especially considering the present Union of the two Branches, (which Union was restored and cemented by our late Designs against the House of Austria) is certainly greater than is consistent with the Safety of Europe, it is very easy, Sir, for a warm Imagination to raise that Power up into a hideous Phantom; and when the War first broke out in Germany, when the Queen of Hungary was forced to retire to Pressburg, and her Capital in Danger of being besieged, all the Terrors we have been frightned with in this Debate, had then some Foundation: At that Time we seemed to sit unconcerned, and even then we had more Reason to sit unconcerned than any of our Neighbours; for if France had taken that Opportunity, contrary to her express Declarations, to propose any Accession to her own Power, either by the Cession of the Austrian Netherlands, or any of the German Principalities upon the Rhine, it would certainly have alarmed the Dutch and all the Princes of Germany: Even the Emperor himself would have resented such a Breach of Faith, and would have been ready to reconcile himself at any Rate with the Queen of Hungary, in order to form a Confederacy with the Dutch against France. They would then have been soliciting our Assistance, instead of our being reduced by our Knight Errantry to the Necessity of soliciting theirs; for this will always be the Case, whilst we are the first to take the Alarm, and to involve ourselves in a War with France on Account of preserving the Balance of Power: We shall always in this Case be obliged to solicit the Assistance of the other

Powers of Europe, and to accept of such as they may be pleased to give us; so that the chief Burden of the War must always lie upon this Nation, as it did in the late War. Whereas if we are not fantastical: A If we wait till the other Powers of Europe have taken the Alarm, they will sollicit our Assistance, and we may grant it upon what Terms we please, and no more of it than we think necessary.

For this Reason, Sir, even at the Beginning of the War, when the Liberties of Europe were in the greatest Danger, and the Queen of Hungary in the greatest Distress, it was none of our Business to enter as Principals into the War, unless the Dutch and other Powers of Europe, equally concerned with us, had agreed to do the same. And suppose, that they had been all blind to their own Interest and Safety, that France had thereby got an Opportunity to model out Germany and Italy to her own Liking, and to take the Austrian Netherlands to herself: Suppose that the Dutch for the Sake of getting home their Troops, had submitted, and that all the Princes of Germany and Italy had for that Time at least found themselves under a Necessity of submitting to this new French Model; can we suppose, they would all have been really satisfy'd with it? Can we suppose they would not have taken the first Opportunity to free themselves from the Yoke they had by their Blindness brought themselves under? France must then have kept Garrisons and Armies both in Germany and Italy to have preserved this forced Submission, or she must have left them at Liberty to rebel as soon as they found an Opportunity. In either Case, can we suppose, that she could have disbanded her Land Armies in order to encrease her Naval Force, so as to render herself superior to us at Sea? Can we suppose, that upon her first Breach with us,

the Dutch, the Empire, and perhaps Spain itself, or at least most of the Princes in Italy, would not have taken that Opportunity to unite together for freeing themselves from the Yoke: Sir, it is my Opinion, that the Ambition of France can never deprive us of a powerful Alliance upon the Continent, if ever we should be unjustly attack'd by her: It is our own Conduct only can deprive us of such an Alliance: If upon one Hand we should appear so indolent or unsteady, that none of the Powers upon the Continent could put any Trust in our Counsels, this might prevent their involving themselves in a War upon our Account: We might then have Reason to complain, as we did upon our Breach with Spain, of our having no one Ally in the World. On the other Hand, if we should shew ourselves too busy, and pretend to dictate to the other Powers of Europe, in Affairs we had really nothing to do with, or perhaps but very little, this might render them cool to our Interest: They might even rejoice to see us a little humbled. And since I am upon this Subject, I must mention another Sort of Conduct, which not only may deprive us of Assistance from any of our Allies upon the Continent, but also render our best and most natural Friends jealous of us, and that is our shewing too great an Attachment to the Electorate of Hanover, and a Readiness to enter into any Scheme for enlarging the Dominions or pursuing the Resentment of that Electorate.

I hope, Sir, there is nothing of this at the Bottom of our present Measures; but, I am afraid, some of the Princes of Germany, and perhaps the Dutch too, have a Suspicion of it; and this makes them so shy of joining with us in any Scheme for reducing the exorbitant Power of France. This I am sure of, that

unless the Dutch and the Empire, as a Body, join heartily with us, we cannot in common Prudence propose to undertake it. It is by much too dangerous for us, in our present Circumstances, to undertake such a Scheme, with the sole Assistance of the Queen of Hungary; and as the French have offered to withdraw their Troops out of Germany, and to leave the Queen of Hungary in Possession of all the Dominions she was possessed of at the Beginning of the War, except what she has yielded up by our Mediation and at our Request, I can see no Reason we had for sending our Troops to Flanders, much less for keeping them there, and still a great deal less for taking such a Body of Hanoverians into our Pay; for by the Estimates presented to us last Friday, we now see, that those Hanoverian Troops have neither been sent there, nor are to be kept there, at the Expence of that Electorate. Nay, I cannot as yet find, that the Electorate is, at its own Expence, to give any Assistance either to us or the Queen of Hungary, nor not even the 4000 Men which it stands engaged to furnish her with by the Guaranty of the Pragmatick Sanction; so that if any War be carried on for increasing the Power of the House of Austria at the Expence of France, it must be almost entirely at our Charge; for considering how the Queen of Hungary's Dominions have been exhausted, we cannot imagine, that she is able to bear any tolerable Share of the Charge.

The Charge of the War, Sir, will consequently fall so heavy upon this Nation, that, were our Circumstances much better than they are, nothing but the greatest and most imminent Danger should tempt us to undertake it; and this is far from being the Case as the Affairs of Europe stand at present. I have already shewn, that had France succeeded in the fondest and highest Wishes she could

could have at the Beginning of the War, this Nation could have been in no great Danger from her utmost Efforts. In the Reign of *Richard II.* we despised her Attempts by Sea, tho' she was then in Possession of, or at least had in Alliance with her, A all the 17 Provinces of the *Netherlands*, and we no one Ally upon the Continent to make a Diversion in our Favour. In Queen *Elizabeth's* Time, we withstood the Attempts of *France* and *Spain*, tho' the latter by itself alone was at that Time really superior to us in naval Force; and can we now be so terrify'd with the Apprehensions, of *French*, when we have such a naval Force, that *France* and *Spain* together could not, with a ten Years uninterrupted Preparation, fit out such a naval Force as would be superior to ours. But suppose we ever had Reason for such Apprehensions, they are now remov'd by the Offers of Peace which *France* has made, and the Way to renew them will be by undertaking a Scheme which neither the Queen of *Hungary* nor we can execute; for if we should fail in the Execution, especially if our Armies should happen to meet with a signal Defeat, it will rekindle the War in *Germany* with greater Fury than ever, and if *France* never had before, she will E then begin to conceive Hopes of being able to model *Europe* to her own Liking, and to take what Part of it she pleases to herself. This may be the Consequence of our encouraging the Queen of *Hungary* to refuse the Terms that have been offer'd; and after our being exhausted by a bloody and expensive War upon the Continent, it would be more easy for *France* to get the Superiority of us at Sea, than it could have been had we never engaged in any such War.

In my Opinion therefore, Sir, the greatest Danger we can have at present, is that which may arise from

our engaging either as Principals or Auxiliaries in the War, and thereby encouraging the Queen of *Hungary* to refuse the Terms that have been offered, and to form Projects of making Conquests upon *France* by the Assistance we are to give her. It may be true, Sir, that before the late Emperor's Death, the *French* had resolved to declare in favour of the *Spaniards* against us, or to behave in such a Manner as to provoke us, if it was then possible, to declare against them. It may be true, that the Squadrons they sent to the *West Indies* had Orders to join with the *Spaniards* in an Attack upon our Island of *Jamaica*; but I have a Suspicion, they had Encouragement from some People here to make that Attempt, and an Assurance that if they could make themselves Masters of that Island, the Nation would not be at the Expence of carrying on a War against the joint Power of *France* and *Spain* for its Recovery. I believe, both they and their Friends D here would have found themselves disappointed in their Expectations; and the Disappointment and Dishonour they met with in that Expedition, must convince them, how vain it will be for them to form any Designs against us, till they can render themselves superior at Sea, which, I am persuaded, they will not attempt for several Years to come, because, I believe, their Coffers have been so drained by the present War, that they will not be able, in many Years, to spare such vast Sums as will be necessary for preparing a Navy superior to the Navy of *England*; and if they had the Ships and all other Materials, they would find it difficult to man them either with Sailors or Soldiers fit for the Purpose. If they should attack us before their G having such a Fleet ready, and we should confine ourselves to our own Element, without wasting our Strength in romantick Expeditions upon the Con-

Continent and maintaining numerous Land Armies, we should be Gainers by the War, by destroying their Plantations and putting an entire Stop to their Trade, and thereby ridding ourselves of our greatest Rival in Manufactures and Commerce; so that I A do not know, but it would be one of the greatest Favours the French could do us to provoke us to a Sea War, and one of the greatest Injuries we can do ourselves, is, to engage without Necessity in an expensive Land one; and as the French want nothing now, but to be quiet, we can be under no such Necessity at present.

Having thus, Sir, discussed the Point of Necessity, and shewn, that all the Apprehensions we can, with any Shadow of Reason, be frightned with, must arise from our engaging in the War, and not from our fitting still, give me Leave to say something with regard to our Abilities. I shall readily admit, Sir, that if it were absolutely necessary for us to engage in War: If Arms were of one Side and Chains of the other, I should be for flying to Arms, let our Circumstances be never so deplorable: I should be for our pawning or parting with every Thing but our Arms; but this is far from being the Case, and as our People are already so burdened with Taxes, and all those Taxes mortgaged for the Payment of old Debts, we ought not to engage in any War without an apparent and immediate Necessity. To guard against remote Dangers, and such as can be suggested only by a very fruitful Imagination, is, in my Opinion, very far from being a good Reason for our engaging in any War under our present Circumstances. We have, 'tis true, as yet many Resources, but most of them are such as we never ought, nor, I hope, ever will have Recourse to, unless we be obliged to fight *pro Aris & Focis.*

I am far from supposing, that we

have not yet many Resources for carrying on a necessary War, and for prosecuting it with Vigour for several Years, if it were to be carry'd on by Sea, or in a Country where we could from hence provide our Armies with all Sorts of Neces-  
saries. Even the War we now seem inclined to engage in, at least we have put ourselves to a monstrous needless Expence, if we are not: I say even this War we might find Credit and Funds to support, if this were our only Consideration. As our publick Credit is yet in a flourishing Condition, I believe, we might find Money to borrow, and might find Funds for securing the Repayment of that Money; but in the present Case this is not our only Consideration. As all our Troops, both national and foreign, must be provided for in a distant Country, we must send out such vast Sums of Money, that, I am afraid, our Balance of Trade will not answere our Draughts, and if it does not, the Deficiency must be made good out of our national Stock of Gold and Silver, which may in a few Years drain us so much of our ready Specie, that we shall not have enough to circulate the vast Sums of Paper Credit we have now current amongst us; and as soon as this happens, it will put an End to our Credit both publick and private. This may happen before we can put an End to the War upon any honourable Terms, and whenever it does, we must put an End to the War upon any Terms, at least we must call home our Troops, and dismiss our Mercenaries, for want of Money to pay them, which would be a fatal Consequence, and the more fatal, because of our publick Credit's being lost, and not easily recoverable; so that our Country might be exposed to the Danger of an Invasion, when our Government had neither Money nor Credit to raise an Army or fit out

out a Squadron; and, I am afraid, our People would not be very ready or hearty in supporting a Government that had brought them under such Difficulties.

In the War during the late Queen's Time, we were exposed A to no such Danger. Our Balance of Trade was much greater than it is at present. As *France* had then no Trade, we exported a great many more Goods than we do, or can be supposed to do now; and we had not then near such a large Sum to pay for Interest growing due yearly to Foreigners, who have Money in our Funds. Besides, a great Part of the Provisions for our Army in *Flanders* was bought up here and conveyed to them by the Way of *Holland* or *Ostend*. Even our Armies in C *Spain* were mostly provided for by what was bought for them in their own Country. Whereas, if we send our Armies to *Germany* or the *Upper Rhine*, which we must do, if we resolve they should assist the Queen of D *Hungary*, we can send them little or nothing but Money from hence. This I thought necessary to mention, because it might not perhaps otherwise have occurred to Gentlemen who do not understand Trade; and, I hope, our Ministers will think seriously of it, before they involve E their Country in a War which must be attended with so many Difficulties, and which seems, from the late Turn the Affairs of *Europe* have taken, to be quite unnecessary.

I shall grant, Sir, that it has been a popular Cry, ever since the Death F of the late Emperor, to support and assist the Queen of *Hungary*; but among all reasonable Men, it was upon this Condition, as was expressed in our Address last Session, that the other Powers of *Europe*, equally concerned with us, should join in giving her such Assistance as might be effectual. And since we find, that G none of the Powers of *Europe* will

join with us, that even the Electorate of *Hanover* refuses to join with us, or to assist us with any Troops, unless we pay a most extravagant Price for them, I believe no reasonable Man in *England* expects or desires, we should assist her any other Way than with our Money; especially as she does not now stand in need of our Assistance, unless it be to make Conquests. Gentlemen will therefore find themselves very much disappointed, if they expect the Approbation of the People in such a romantick Scheme as that of making Conquests upon *France* assisted by *Spain*, without any one Ally but the Queen of *Hungary*; and if they should fail in this Scheme, as they probably may, they will find themselves exposed not only to the Derision but to the highest Resentment of the People; therefore for their Sakes, if I had no other Reason, I must be against the Hon. Gentleman's Motion.

Before I have done, Sir, I must say a Word or two in relation to the great Number of Troops to be kept at home. I was really surprised to hear the Hon. Gentleman say, his Majesty desired no more than were allowed him the first Year of his Reign, and not so many as were allowed in the Year 1735. When the Hon. Gentleman said so, he certainly forgot the *Marines*, which being all regimented are as regular Troops, and very near as expensive, as any marching Regiment in our Service; and tho' it would be proper, if they are ever to serve as *Marines*, to have them on board our Men of War, and sometimes sent to Sea, in order to season and breed them up to the Service, I believe, all or most of them now lie a Burden upon the Country People. I must therefore look upon these *Marines* as Land Forces, and including them, as will appear by the Estimates, we are to keep

keep at home above 35,000 Men, and that at a Time when we are to take foreign Troops into our Pay at a monstrous Price. Sir, if our Schemes made it necessary to form such a great Army in *Flanders*, what Occasion had we for 16,000 *Hanoverians*? Might not we out of 35,000 have spared to send 16,000 more of our own Troops to *Flanders*? Will it be said, that in Time of War we must always keep 35000 Land Forces in this Island to protect us against sudden Invasions? Are we to suppose our People so much disaffected in any Parts of the Island, that most of them would join an invading Enemy, if not immediately prevented by the Arrival of a large Body of regular Troops? God forbid, Sir, I should make a Supposition so injurious to his Majesty and our present Royal Family. The Danger of a sudden Invasion and the Disaffection of the People have always, I know, been made a Pretence for keeping up within the Island a greater Number of regular Troops than we had any Occasion for, but it was never carried to such an extravagant Height as now; and I am sorry this should happen under the Administration of some Gentlemen, who have for so many Years been exclaiming against numerous standing Armies.

But we are told, now it is Time of War, and a standing Army in Time of War is not inconsistent with our Constitution. Sir, War or Peace, a numerous standing Army kept within the Island, when we are not at War amongst ourselves, I say, is inconsistent with our Constitution. If we are to send an Army abroad, let it be raised, but let it be sent abroad as soon as possible; and when the War is over, and the Army called home, let it be disbanded as soon as possible. This was our antient Method: This, and this alone is agreeable to our Constitu-

tion. If it were otherwise, it would be easy for an ambitious King to keep the Nation always at War with some Potentate or other, in order to have an Excuse for keeping up a numerous standing Army at home, not A for subduing his foreign Enemies, but for subduing his People: Therefore more of our Land Forces ought to have been sent abroad, or not so many of them raised; and if any more Troops are designed for *Flanders*, they should have been put in B an Estimate by themselves, in order not to introduce a Precedent for keeping above 35000 Men in the Island at a Time when there is no Rebellion, nor so much as the Appearance of an Insurrection in any Part of it; therefore when the Question comes to be put upon the Number of Troops for Guards and Garrisons, I shall, I believe, be against it, as heartily as I am against the Question now under your Consideration.

[*This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.*]

EXTRACTS from *A VOYAGE to the SOUTH SEAS, &c.* continued from p. 397.

TUESDAY, July 7. The Indian Women went out as usual in their Canoes to dive for Sea-Eggs, and brought ashore Abundance of 'em; they jump over board out of their Canoe about a Mile from Shore; they take the Handle of their Baskets between their Teeth, and dive in 5 or 6 Fathom Water; their Agility in Diving, and their Continuance under Water, for so long a Time as they generally do, will be thought impossible by Persons who have not been Eye-witnesses of it; they seem as amphibious to us as Seals and Alligators, and rarely make use of any Provision but what they get out of the Sea.

Wednesday,

Wednesday, launch'd the Yawl and went on Board; saw several Casks, some of Meat, and some of Liquor; the Decks and Sides abaft drove out, and entirely gone; the Larboard Side abaft drove on Shore; about two Miles and a half from the Tent a Cask of Liquor was found, and broach'd by the Person who found it, which was allow'd to be a great Fault; he likewise broach'd a Cask of Meat, which should have been preserv'd to carry away with us.

Thursday, the Indians with their Wives and Children launch'd their Canoes, and went away; 'tis believed they wanted Provisions, such as Seal; they are indeed never settled long in a Place; it was said some of our People wanted to have to do with their Wives, which was the Reason of their going away so soon.

Sunday the 19th, launch'd the Boat, sent her to the Wreck, hook'd a Cask suppos'd to be Beef; but when towed ashore, we found it contain'd nothing but Hatchets; we took up along Shore, Abundance of Cheque Shirts in Dozens, also Caps, Bales of Cloth, and Pieces of Beef and Pork.

Wednesday the 22d. This Day began to build a House to dwell in, finding our Stay here, will be much longer than we at first expected.

The 23d, took up along Shore several Pieces of Beef and Pork, Shirts, Caps, Frocks, Trowsers, Pictures of Cloth, with other serviceable Things, and Wax Candles of all Sizes.

The 25th, hard Showers of Rain and Hail; the Wind at North. Shot several Sea-Gulls, Geese, Hawks, and other Birds: The Carpenter had this Day given him by one of the People, a fine large Rock Crab, it being the first of the Kind we ever saw here.

The 26th, most of our People eat

a Weed that grows on the Rocks; it is a thin Weed of a dark green Colour, and called by the Seamen, *Slaugh*. It is surprising how the black Currant Trees, which are here in great Plenty, have budded with in these three Days. Began thatching our new Houses with Bushes: To-day we caught a fine Rock Fish; this is the first Fish we have seen alive since our being here. Observing our new Town, we find there are no less than 18 Houses in it.

The 29th, walked in the Woods to take some Notice of the Trees, which we find to be very much like our Beech in *England*; but the Trees and Bushes are in general of a soft free Nature, and with a spicy Bark.

Thursday the 30th. Being at the Hon. Mr B——n's Tent, I found him looking in Sir John Narborough's Voyage to these Seas; this Book I desired the Loan of, he told me it was Capt. C——p's, and did not doubt but he would lend it me; this Favour I requested of the Captain, and it was presently granted. Carefully perusing this Book, I conceiv'd an Opinion that our going thro' the *Straits of Magellan* for the Coast of *Brasil*, would be the only Way to prevent our throwing ourselves into the Hands of a cruel, barbarous, and insulting Enemy: Our Long-boat, when finished, can be fit for no Enterprize, but the Preservation of Life: As we cannot act offensively, we ought to have Regard to our Safety and Liberty. This Evening Proposals were offered to the Officers concerning our going thro' the *Straits of Magellan*; which at this Time they seem to approve of.

The 31st, was taken up along Shore an Otter just killed, but by what Animal we could not tell; it was bleeding fresh when taken up, and proved a dainty Repast. Came ashore the Ship's Beams, with several Things of great Value.

Saturday, Aug. 1. This Day put

to an Allowance of Flour, one Quarter of a Pound a Man *per Diem*, and one Pint of Wine; those who like Brandy, to have half a Pint in lieu of Wine. We have now in a Manner nothing to live on but what we pick up along the Shore.

Monday the 3d. This Day we moved into our new House, it being a very commodious Habitation, exceedingly well thatched; in this Dwelling there are Cabins for 14 People, which are covered inside and out with broad Cloth; there are several hundred Yards of Cloth about it, besides the Curtains and Linings, which are Shalloon and Camblet; in short, considering where we are, we cannot desire a better Habitation. The People fall into Disputes concerning the Boat, where we are to proceed with her, when she is built and ready for going off. It is the Opinion of the Navigators, that going thro' the *Streights of Magellan* is the safest and only Way to preserve Life and Liberty: The Artists, who have worked the Bearings and Distance, are very pressing that it should be moved to the Captain, purposing to have their Reasons drawn up, and signed by all who are willing to go that Way, and to be delivered to the Captain for his Opinion; upon this there was a Paper drawn up, and as soon as the People heard it, they came flocking to sign first, crying all aloud for the *Streights*, seeming overjoy'd, as if they were going to *England* directly, without any Affliction or Trouble; but there must be a great deal of Hardship to be encountered before we arrive at our native Country: This Paper was signed by all the Officers on the Spot, except the Captain, Lieutenant, Purser, and Surgeon, and by all the Seamen in general, except the Captain's Steward. The following is a Copy of it.

WE whose Names are under-mentioned, do, upon ma-

ture Consideration, as we have met with so happy a Deliverance, think it the best, surest, and most safe Way, for the Preservation of the Body of People on the Spot, to proceed thro' the *Streights of Magellan* for *England*. Dated at a desolate Island on the Coast of *Patagonia*, in the Latitude of 47 Deg. 00 Min. South, and West Longitude from the Meridian of *London* 81 Deg. 49 Min. in the *South Seas*, this 2d Day of *August*, 1741.

Wednesday the 5th. This Day I went with the Master, Carpenter, Master's Mates, and Midshipmen, to the Captain, to acquaint him with what was done, and resolved on; and further told him, it was a Duty incumbent on us to preserve Life before any other Interest. He answer'd, Gentlemen, I desire Time to consider of it, and will give you my final Determination; on which we took our Leave, and came away.

Next Day, the L——t was sent for to Capt. C——p, and about an Hour after the Carpenter and myself; when we came to him, he said, Gentlemen, I have maturely consider'd your Paper; I think, you have not weigh'd the Thing rightly; do you know we are above 160 Leagues distant S. W. from the *Streights of Magellan*, with the Wind against us? Then think of the Distance to be run afterwards on the other Side the *Streights*, with the Wind always against us, and where no Water is to be had. I answered, Sir, you say it is above 160 Leagues to the *Streights*; but let the Navigators work it, and they will find it not above 90. Mr. Cummins acquainted him, according to his Calculation, the Vessel would carry a Month's Water, at a Quart a Man *per Diem*; and, Sir, do you consider, after running a long Shore to the Northward this Side the Land, that we have 100 Leagues to run right out to Sea to the Island of *Juan Fernandez*;

and

and five hundred Chances to one, if we meet the Commodore there, or any of the Squadron; nor do we know but the Commodore may have shared the same Fate with ourselves, or perhaps worse? The Captain answer'd, it's a thousand to one if we see the Commodore at Juan Fernandez; for, Gentlemen, to let you into a Secret, we shall meet him at Baldavia; his Orders were from — to go there with his Squadron, it being a Place of little or no Force. Mr. Cummins answer'd, Sir, 'tis agreed, the Commodore is at Baldavia; but we make it in our Bargain, when we go from hence, that we will put ashore at every Place when we want Water, whenever the Weather will permit. The Captain reply'd, there is no Occasion for that; we will water at the Islands, and take a Vessel going along. Mr. Cummins said, Sir, what shall we do with a Vessel, without Provisions, for go Souls? The Captain answer'd, we will take a Vessel loaden with Flour from Chili; and then we will proceed thro' the Straights of Magellan. Mr. Cummins said, how shall we take a Vessel without Guns? not having any but Muskets; and our Enemies know, that we have a Squadron in these Seas, therefore undoubtedly are well arm'd, and keep a good Look-out. The Captain answer'd, what are our small Arms for, but to board 'em? The Carpenter said, Sir, if a Shot should take the Boat under Water, it would not be in my Power to Stop a Leak of that Kind, where the Plank is so thin, that in some Places it is not above 3 Quarters of an Inch thick. The Captain then said, Gentlemen, I am agreeable to any Thing, and willing to go any Way, for the Preservation of the People; but at the same Time would have you consider of it, the Wind being always against us on the other Side the Land, and we have above 700 Leagues to the River Plate. I an-

swer'd, 'Tis not above 500 Leagues from hence to Cape St. Antonio's; and, as I have before said, let the Navigators work it, and Reason take Place, which is what we chiefly desire to be govern'd by: Another Inducement we have to go the Way proposed is, that we may be assured of Water and Provision. I allow that, says the Captain, and we may save our own; but how do you know whether we may not meet Enemies in the Straights? I reply'd, we can have no Enemies to encounter there, but Indians in there Canoes, and those we can master at Pleasure. The Captain then seemed to countenance our Opinion again; and said, when we come to St. Julian's, we shall be sure of Salt in Plenty for our Provisions, without which our Fowls will not keep above 2 or 3 Days: Besides, when we come to the River Plate, we may meet with a Prize, they not being acquainted with any English Vessel like ours, with Schooner's Sails; by which Means we may run up the River, and take a larger Vessel: If we fail here, we may go ashore, and get what Cattle we please; but what Busines have we at the Rio Grand? We must go to the Rio Janeiro. I told him, we should be obliged to stop at every Place a-long Shore for Supplies; at St. Catharine's the Governor will give us a Certificate, so that we shall be known to be the People that were there in the Squadron. The Captain said, that's true, and I can get Bills of Credit in any Part of Brasil; besides, the People may be separated, some in the Flota, and some in other Ships; with less Hands we may go to Barbadoes. Mr. Cummins told him, we might venture to England with 12 Hands, Yes you may, says the Captain, with 30. It is to be observed, during all this Debate, the Lieutenant spoke not a Word. The Carpenter asking him the Reason of his Silence in all the

Consultation, he answer'd, I'll give my Opinion hereafter. The Captain said, I knew nothing of his being acquainted with it, till Mr. Bulkeley told me Yesterday; but at the same Time, Mr. B—s, I expect you will be the first that will sign the Paper. I imagin'd the Captain meant our Paper, and immediately answer'd, with some Warmth, as he had refused signing at first, and at the same Time agreed to the Proposal, that I had sign'd so close, that there was no Room left for his Name, and now it was too late for him to sign. The Captain surpriz'd me, by saying, I don't mean your Paper. I told him, any other, which should be contrary to ours, would never be sign'd by us. Mr. Cummins said to the Captain, Sir, 'tis all owing to you that we are here; if you had consulted your Officers, we might have avoided this Misfortune; considering the Condition the Ship was in, she was not fit to come in with the Land, all our Men being sick and not above three Seamen in a Watch; suppose the Mast had gone by the Board, as was every Moment expected. The Captain made Answer, Gentlemen, you do not know my Orders, there never were any so strict given to a Commander before; and had I but two Men living besides myself, I must, and was obliged to go to the first Rendezvous, which was the Island of *Nostra Senhora di Socora*: I was obliged to go there at all Events. I made Answer to this, Sir, if that is the Case, it seems plain, the Thing was design'd we should be here: But, Sir, I am of Opinion, notwithstanding the Commodore had his Orders from — to go with the Squadron to *Baldavia*, that at the same Time those Orders were so far discretionary, that if the Squadron was disabled, Care was to be taken not to endanger his Majesty's Ships. Yes, that (says the Captain) was settled at St.

Julian's: Notwithstanding what has been said, Gentlemen, I am agreeable to take any Chance with you, and to go any Way; but would have you consider of it, and defer your Determination till all is ready to go off the Spot. I then told the Captain, you have known, Sir, from the Time you saw the Proposal, that the People are uneasy, and the Work is at a Stand, and in this Situation Things will be until this Affair is settled; therefore the sooner you resolve, the better. The Captain reply'd, I design to have a Consultation among my Officers: Have you any more Objections to make? I answer'd, Yes, Sir, one more; which is, when you go from hence, you are not to weigh, come to an Anchor, or alter Course, without consulting your Officers. The Captain said, Gentlemen, I was your Commander till the Ship parted, or as long as any Stores or Provisions were getting out of her. We told him, we had always taken Care to obey his Orders in the strictest Manner; which he allow'd us to have done; and he added, you were the Officers that I placed my whole Dependence in. We answer'd, Sir, we will support you with our Lives, as long as you suffer Reason to rule; and then we parted. After this Consultation the Captain seldom came out of his Tent, which occasion'd great Disturbances among the People.

[To be continued.]

EXTRACT of a LETTER written by an Officer of the French Army, from their Camp at Selingenstat, the 2d of July, 1743, to his Friend at Paris, who sent it to a Gentleman in the City of York, where it was translated from the Original, as follows.

S I R,

WE might, without ever striking a Blow, have ruined our Enemies

Enemies entirely, made them lay down their Arms, or else have totally destroyed them. We had more than one assured Way for it, yet found Means to lose the Battle. The 27th of last Month will for ever be remember'd on this Account, but A always to our Shame ; and the fatal Consequence of it will hardly be believed. Hitherto our Conduct was tolerably good, seeing we arrived in right Time, at *Aschaffenbourg*, to hinder the Enemy from encamping on this Side the *Mayn*. We had occupy'd all along that River such important Posts as would effectually have hinder'd them from annoying our Army on the *Danube*, in case they had design'd it ; and we had established at *Selingenstat* such strong Posts as would have cut off their Subsistance and starved them in their Camp, or else have forced them to retire with great Hazard and Precipitation. In this Situation they determin'd to retreat, having no other Way left them but that. About Two in the Morning we perceived D that they were striking their Tents, whereupon we formed the Design to cut off their Retreat, and accordingly our Army began to move towards our Bridges at *Selingenstat*, where all our Infantry pass'd over, whilst our Cavalry were wading thro' it, leaving over-against *Aschaffenbourg* several Brigades, and as many *Irish* ones in *Aschaffenbourg*, which Place the *English* had abandon'd : Thus far Things went pretty well. We had now nothing to do but to post ourselves along the Beck (or F River) of *Dettingen*, our Right Wing facing the Village and our Left the Mountains, by another Village near it, placing our Cannon before every Brigade, and ordering our Forces at *Aschaffenbourg* to be continually moving, in order to distress the Enemy in the Rear. In this Case, pray what would have become of them ? They must of necessity have laid

down their Arms, or have taken their Flight thro' the Mountains ; in short, they were without Resource. I was very much surprised to see our Men pass the Beck, which mightily disorder'd our Ranks : The Enemy had Time enough to range themselves in order of Battle ; for at the first Motion of our Troops they had recall'd their avant Guard, and formed themselves in several Lines to stay for us. Their Left Wing was towards the *Mayn*, their Right Wing B towards the Woods, near the Mountains : It was easy to judge, from the Disorder we were in after crossing the Beck, that Things would not turn out to our Advantage, there not being one single general Officer that knew how to place the Brigades. As they advanced, it was easy enough to comprehend that the General himself had not even formed in his Head any Order of Battle ; therefore every Body took his Post as he thought fitting. We had both our Flanks, Right and Left, open ; nor had we either first or second Line formed : In this Condition we began to charge. The King's Household, after several successive Attacks, began to give Way ; our Cavalry, indeed, gave the Enemy a smart Push, but a dismal and continual Fire put them into great Disorder, and obliged them to fly ; our Infantry behaved but ill, and all our Right Wing gave Way, the Regiment of Guards running with great Precipitation into the *Mayn*, where near as many were drown'd as were kill'd in fighting.

All these Transactions were but of two Hours Continuance ; we had fifteen Battalions exposed to a Battery of Cannon, charg'd with Cartridge-Shot, which kill'd many of our Men, and all this without fighting, tho' near one another \*. The Doubts and Uncertainties Mons. *de Montal* labour'd under was the main Cause of our Inaction, which, however,

\* Just at this Time the King of Great Britain commanded in Person on Foot.

ever, sav'd our Army, by reason that our seemingly resolute Countenances kept the Enemy's Right Wing quiet; insomuch that, after our Right Wing had given Way, and we had resolv'd upon retreating, we made of all our Forces an Arrere Guard, whereby we deceived our Enemies by a slow Retreat. In fine, we lost the Field of Battle, where the Enemy pass'd that Night. But Oh! my Friend, what an Opportunity was here lost! What was expected would have rais'd the Glory of our Nation, re-establish'd our Affairs, and probably given us the Advantage in this War, produces a quite contrary Eff-ct; the Enemy's Courage is hereby elevated, and ours sunk; there were Faults without doubt committed by the Troops, but more by the Generals. Mons. de Noailles might well be sham'd and shed Tears of Blood for the Mismanagement of this Day, tho' he is pleas'd to say that the Duke de Grammont had pass'd the River, and attack'd the Enemy without Orders. The King and Kingdom are certainly much to be pitied, there not being one in the Nation fit to take on him the Command of an Army; the Troops are undisciplined, the late Cardinal having enervated them by his repeated Reforms and Avarice. The Day after the Battle the Enemy went to post themselves towards Hanau, having lost many Men the Day before, and we treble their Number.

Yours as I wrote you  
I am, &c.

**EXTRACT of a LETTER from ALEXANDER FEA, a Midshipman on board the Winchester Indiaman, to his Father in the Minories, dated at St. Jago, April 22, 1743. concerning the Loss of the Princess Louisa. See p. 411.**

**T**HIS will acquaint you with the bad News of the Wreck

of the *Princess Louisa*, on the Rocks of the Island of *May*, of which the following is a particular Account: On Sunday Morning, April 17, we saw the Island of *Cape Bona Vista*, and kept under Sail all Day with a pleasant Gale, and at Sun-set the *Princess Louisa* hoisted her Colours and shorten'd her Sail, and run under our Top-sails on account of the Land: At Eight o'Clock the *Louisa* fir'd a Gun to alter the Course, and soon after Twelve we saw Land on our Larboard Bow, on which we fir'd a Gun and show'd Lights and false Fires, and wore Ship and laid her Head to the Eastward. At One o'Clock, Monday Morning, April 18, finding she drew from us, we wore Ship and clapp'd upon a Wind, and stood to the Westward after her; at Two o'Clock she fir'd two Guns, which we answer'd by shewing a Number of Lights; soon after she fir'd four Guns one after the other, and at Three o'Clock she fir'd two more, and soon after we thought we saw the Breakers. Immediately we fir'd two Guns, hoisted Lights, tack'd about and stood to the Eastward: At Four o'Clock the Body of the Isle bore S. W. by S. about four Miles distance from Shore; at Break of Day could see nothing of the *Louisa*, and at Sun-rising tack'd and stood to the Westward, and soon after saw her among the Breakers, bearing N. W. by W. without any Masts in her, only her Bolt-sprit, Sprit-sail Yard, Gib Boom and Ensign Staff: At Day-light we hoisted our Ensign and stood within three Miles of her: At Seven o'Clock in the Morning we hoisted out our Pinnace and Yawl, and Mr. John Samson in the Pinnace, and Mr. Quin in the Yawl, put off from the Ship with an Intent to assist them; but about Half an Hour after Nine they both return'd, and told us, that they had not been able to give them any Help on account of the Rocks, and

and the Sea making a free Passage over and over them ; and that several of them flock'd upon the Poop, and some upon the Boltsprit, and when they saw our Boats coming they wav'd their Hats and Caps and call'd to them ; but the chief Mate told them, with a Speaking- Trumpet, that he could do nothing to save their Lives without the greatest Hazard of losing their own, the Sea being so very dangerous. About Ten we sent the Pinnace again to their Assistance ; but, when she came near them, found the Ship had parted in two, and could see no Body, but one Man that was on the Gib-Boom, and soon after she went all in Pieces. I send this to you by the Way of a Snow that belongs to *New-England*, and hope to have the Blessing of seeing you on my Return to *England*.

I am, &c.

ALEXANDER FEA.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from STEPHEN LIGHTFOOT, Surgeon of the Princess Louisa Indiaman, to RICHARD BODDICOAT, Esq; dated at Barbadoes, June 23, 1743.

ON Monday Morning, Half an Hour past One, April 18, we run on Shore on a Riff of Rocks, the N. E. Part of the Isle of *May*, about two Leagues Distance from the Shore. The Ship struck a great Number of Times before we stuck, and remain'd whole till about Nine o'Clock in the Morning, at which Time she parted in about the Midship Middle of the Ship, and the fore Part of her veered round to the Poop. The Captain call'd to the Gunner to fling a Rope from the Boltsprit ; I stood ready to receive it, but was wash'd by a Surge, and almost jamm'd to Death between the Cut-water and the Side of the Ship ; but escaping that Danger, I got upon a Piece of Board, and seeing a little Boy drowning by my

Side, I took him upon the Board with me, but we were beat off by one of the Surges, and buried several Feet under Water. When I was a little recover'd, I thought it Time to endeavour to save myself, and seeing Part of the Main-Deck a little Distance from me, I swam to it, and having got upon it, by its Assistance, and swimming together, got safe on Shore, tho' not without great Difficulty, for the Breakers broke over my Head several Times ; when I had got near Land, a large Shark swam by me, but never offer'd to touch me. I had, before I was wash'd off, stripp'd myself ready for swimming, not knowing the ill Consequences attending the being naked in the Sun for several Hours together in that hot Climate ; if I had, I should have chosen to have run the Risk of my Cloaths drowning me, rather than suffer what I did ; for I was so burnt and blister'd that it flung me into a Fever for 15 Days afterwards, and I was afraid of a Mortification in my Back by lying upon it ; for I was not able to turn myself on my Sides. It happen'd very fortunate for me, that one of the Ships that were loading with Salt in the Isle of *May*, had a Surgeon on board, by whose Assistance I got well again. When our Ship struck, Capt. *Stuart*, in the *Winchester*, was about a Mile a stern of us, but by firing, and making other Signals of Distress, she escap'd. In the Morning she sent her Boats to our Assistance ; but they could not come within Half a Mile of our Ship for fear of the Breakers, which broke over her to a very great Height. We sav'd nothing. I had a Pair of Gold Buttons which I valu'd, and put them in my Mouth to save them, but they were taken from me by the *Portuguese*, together with a Diamond Ring. The Captain behav'd with great Presence of Mind and Courage during the whole

whole Time, as did some of the other Officers; but the common Sailors seeing the Difficulty and Danger they were in, and despairing of saving their Lives, drank off whole Bottles of Brandy; (whether to render themselves insensible of the Pain of Death, or to deaden the Remorse of Conscience attending the End of an ill spent Life, I can't pretend to determine) and were drown'd in the Forecastle.

Thus I have given a full Account of this Misfortune; and tho' I had the Happiness to save my own Life, I am sorry to tell you we had in all 74 very clever Fellows drown'd.

I am yours, &c.  
STEPHEN LIGHTFOOT.

Tilt Yard Coffee House, Aug. 29, 1743.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

SIR,

A Printed Advertisement having last Week been left at several Coffee-houses in London and Westminster, in the Words following, *viz.*

"Whereas some Time since a scandalous Pamphlet appear'd to the World, intitled, *An Account of the Expedition to Carthagena*, reflecting on the Conduct of the Army in general; which Pamphlet was suppos'd to be wrote by Commodore Knowles, who has, in the Presence of one Officer of the Navy, one Officer of the Train, and two Officers of the Army, made the following Declaration in Writing:"

"I Charles Knowles do declare, F  
that I never publish'd, or caus'd to be publish'd, any Pamphlet reflecting on the Army, or any Corps of Officers whatsoever, or that I ever saw the said Pamphlet. Given under my Hand this 19th of August,  
1743.

CHARLES KNOWLES.

And as by this Declaration, if genuine, the Commodore seems to be

under some Concern, lest he should be supposed to be the Author of this Pamphlet, in Justice to him, the Editor thinks himself obliged to declare, that he was never acquainted, nor ever had any Correspondence with Commodore Knowles; and then in Justice to himself he must declare, that he never had, nor ever will have a Concern in publishing any Reflection upon the Army in general, because he is fully convinced, that most of them, both Officer and Soldier, are Gentlemen of true Honour, Courage, and publick Spirit; and he desires the Author of this Advertisement to point out any one Sentence in the Account of the Expedition to Carthagena, that can be look'd on as a Reflection upon the Army in general\*.

But if ever our brave and honest Soldiers should be exposed to certain Perdition, and the Glory of their Country with them laid in the Dust, by the bad Conduct of any particular Officer, or the Frauds or Neglect of any Purveyor or Victualler, such Conduct and such Neglect or Frauds ought to be enquir'd into, and punished by Parliament; and the Editor of this Pamphlet hereby declares, that from the just Regard he has for the Gentlemen of our Army, especially such of them as are employ'd in the real Service of their Country, he will never be ashame'd nor afraid to endeavour, as much as in him lies, to promote such an Enquiry, which was his chief View in publishing this Pamphlet.

Such an honest Endeavour, no Officer whose Conduct is blameless, will find Fault with; because a strict and impartial Parliamentary Inquiry is the only effectual Method for clearing his Character from those Reproaches that necessarily, tho' often unjustly, attend an unsuccessful Expedition; and therefore, if any particular Officer thinks himself injured by the Account already published of the

\* See an Abstract of this Pamphlet in our Mag. for April last, p. 187.

the Expedition to *Cartagena*, the best Method he can take for his Vindication, is to promote, and even sollicit, next Session of Parliament, a publick and fair Enquiry into the Conduct of that expensive, unfortunate, and destructive Expedition.

I am yours, &c.

*Universal Spectator*, Aug. 27. N° 777.

To HENRY STONECASTLE, Esq;

*The Humble Petition of Yes and No,*

SHEWETH,

THAT your Petitioners, tho' they are quite opposite in almost every Opinion, have, on a late Conference, agreed, that the World uses us both very ill, and chops and changes us about to serve their private Ends. It is come, Mr. Spec, to such a Pass, that when we are mention'd there is no Regard given to our Names; nay, some think we stand in Meaning to the different Sense of our Title, and when a Person says *Yes* he means *No*, and *vice versa*. We have, within ourselves, been highly affronted at each other for supplanting each other with Answers; when, indeed, we now find neither of us were to blame, but the Person whom we were going to serve.

The Abuses we receive are innumerable: Tho' nothing in the State can be done without us; tho' we determine the Fate of Empires, yet we are the most errant Slaves in being, and the most errant Liars, made so by the arbitrary Will of the Tongues of Men.

We have also, among other Faults found against *Yes* and *No*, been heavily charg'd with Bribery and Corruption in Parliament: But against us how unjust? It is well known how often Gentlemen reserve us in their Hearts a long Time, yet let a certain Person give a sudden

Squeeze by the Hand—or, it shall be done, immediately the Heart-Possessor is banish'd, and the Contrast Word takes Possession of the Tip of the Tongue, and is gone presently.

A *Yes* has suffer'd innumerable Fatigues from both long and short Im-prisonments: These the Band of Lovers occasion: Sometimes poor *Yes* has been enclos'd up in a strong Heart Five and Twenty Years, and at last comes out with a deep Sigh.

B Some Hearts, and stout ones too, cannot hold it contain'd above a Fortnight: There are many Instances where poor *Yes* has struggled to get out, nay escap'd to the Tongue, but down again it went to the old Prison Place, till by its Detainment it kill'd its foolish Possessor.

*Yes* complains also, Mr. *Spectator*, of one barbarous Custom which has prevail'd universally, and that is, that the *Female Sex* are from their Infancy taught a Kind of Abhorrence of its Name: Now at the same Time there is not a Word in the *English* Language, on a particular Occasion, they speak with more Pleasure.

*No* has in general the same Complaints, and of being abus'd without Guilt: How often am I curs'd (cries *No*) by the smart young Fellows, because a pretty Lady mentions my Name to them? I am not decently treated when I am compell'd to come twice from the Tongue of a *Religious Doctor* befor he can be episcopiz'd.

F Mr. *Spectator*, now we jointly and separately avow to the World, that whatever Misfortunes or Disappointments may happen from *Misusing* our Names, we entirely and humbly hope, that you would recommend to the World never to name our G Names but to what they think. This would highly oblige

Your Petitioners,

*Yes and No.*

Common

PPP

*Common Sense, Sept. 3. N<sup>o</sup> 342.*

*Of MONOPOLIES, the late fatal SOUTH-SEA SCHEME, &c.*

*Sir Scrape Quill, who at table serv'd a late, Drinks rieb tockay himself and eats in plate, Has levees, villa's, mistresses in store, And owns those racers whicb be rubb'd before.*

*Garth.*

*S I R.*

**M**ONEY, 'tis an old Saying, is like Muck, good for nothing till 'tis spread; if so, all Ingrossures or Monopolies of it must be detrimental to the fair Trader; and not only Money Monopolies, but Monopolies of all Sorts of Merchandise, as they rase the Markets, and exclude all, but those who are engaged with them in the same unfair Traffick, from any Share in the Profits of the Returns of those Commodities in which they deal.

But for our legal Monopolies or the Establishment of Companies by Form of Law, the Experience of many Years may inform every one what Damage they have been to the Trade of Great Britain. To prove this, which is so well known, it is needless; we want not to enquire into the immense Sums they have paid to the State for their Charters, &c. nor need we look into their Management or publick Oeconomy, since they have been arm'd with Law and Charters; we may see every Hour their principal Servants, returning after two or three Voyages immensely rich; we have seen them likewise, when an Enquiry into the Ways and Means by which these immense Estates have been gained, has been attempted, skreen'd and protected by their Masters.

If we have Leave to take a short Review of what happen'd in the fatal Year 1720, we shall need no other Evidence of the Detriment that Companies may do to the Publick: To what Height the South-Sea Company then carried the imaginary Credit, is at this very Hour felt and remember'd (the Wounds being not yet heal'd) in the dreadful Wrecks of many thousand Families: At this Time Avarice and Fraud dealt Destruction among the People; a Ruin and Desolation as general, as fatal, and almost as unavoidable, as what is some Times inflicted by Providence in Pestilence and Famine; at this Time we might suddenly behold a few dirty *Mushroom Stock-jobbers* emerging out of extream Poverty, by the Dash of a Pen, into immediate Wealth and Luxury: This occasion'd almost a total Revolution of Property, but the Circulation was at first almost wholly in the Extremities, while the nobler Parts were wasting by this unnatural Distribution of the Spirits; for almost the whole Wealth of the Nation was drawn by these fraudulent Practices into a

few Hands; we were bought and sold into more than an *Egyptian Bondage*: The Legislature and the Ministry, which gave at first too much Indulgence to this most iniquitous Traffick, found themselves at once under a Necessity of stopping short, and were obliged with their whole Force to endeavour to quench the general Conflagration, in order to save the whole from Destruction. And this senseless, I think we may call it, *contagious Delirium*, we fell into with our Eyes broad open, against the plain, manifest, and immediate Conviction of our Senses; we saw the People of France, drawn in by Law's Scheme to support an imaginary, visionary Paper Credit of the same Kind, render'd poor and miserable: The Government there indeed craftily avail'd itself, (as the Cant ministerial Word is) of the Madness of the People, and paid off their own Debts; while we, who stupidly spud them in every other Particular, were obliged to remit the Payment of the Two Millions which the Company were to pay for their Liberty to game.

Many low People, as we have said, mount'd into Chariots and great Sums, and wonder'd, and were surprised at their own fudden Height; but there were many likewise, whose Fortunes and Families were, before this unhappy Project, great and noble, who engaged themselves busily in the dirty Work, and were contented, as they saw the Cards, to increase their Wealth by this Fraud; however it was, we saw Palaces rising, Villa's purchased, and Gentlemen of antient Families obliged to sell their antient Inheritances, to make good the Contracts they enter'd into in this new and strange Iniquity.

Let us observe here how impracticable, how improbable it was, that the industrious Merchant should at such a Time as this once think of trusting his Property to the Mercy of Seas, and Winds, and Rocks, when he saw the whole Wealth of the Nation circulating in this unnatural Manner, when he saw all Merchandise converted into Paper, and he was the richest Man who threw the Dye with most Success. Would any Man, when he saw it was the Fashion to be mad, presume to be sober? Would the fair Trader at this Time affect to be in his Senses, and be content to drudge on for the moderate Profit of eight or ten per Cent. and run every Hazard, when, in a few Days, by venturing to shake his Elbow at this *Political Gaming Table*, he had a Chance to become immediately rich, and to have no more Occasion to Trade at all, or to be enroll'd in the honourable and numerous List of Beggars, which that Table had made so?

While we are on this melancholy Theme, we cannot but remember the several Attempts then made to support their wicked Project. There were two of the most extraordinary

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Nature that ever were try'd, flagrant Impostions on the already too much abused People, and for which the Contrivers merited the severest Punishment: The one was (when the Stock was very high) a Declaration that the Company would make a Dividend of 50 per cent. on their Capital; which could never be paid in any Thing but Paper; for it was very evident to the meanest Capacity, that the Mines of *Peru* and *Mexico* could not produce *Spirits* to pay it: It is difficult to know whether this hardy Trial had more of Impudence or Folly.

The other Attempt was what is generally call'd the *Bank Contract*, a Project to make the then sinking ricketty Stock stand firm at 400; but this too, tho' our late wife M——r was a principal Agent in it, was discover'd to be only a grand Puff. When now, a strange sort of legal Officer of Justice call'd a *Scire facias* was seen in the Alley, at the first Entrance of this Apparition, the Cloud disappear'd, the whole Delusion instantly vanished, the golden Dream was out, and the People concluded to deal in *Realities* again.

Thus we see how one great Company, by aiming at an unnatural fallacious Credit, ruin'd themselves and half the Nation.

§. To the AUTHOR of Common Sense.

SIR,

I have long expected to have seen the pernicious Consequences that must attend the late Act of Parliament relating to the Road Waggon, pointed out in the publick Papers; but as it has hitherto passed unregarded, give me Leave in the first Place to observe, that it is therein enacted, 'That no Road Waggon be permitted to carry above three Tons Weight, including the Waggon'. — Now I think it may be reasonably suppos'd, that the Projector of this Clause was wholly unacquainted with the Weight of a Carriers Waggon, which weighs at least half the above Weight; so that there remains only the Carriage of 30 Hundred for the Support of a large Family of Servants, a great Number of valuable Horses (frequently losing one of 20 or 25. Price) and a vast Expence to the Wheeler and Blacksmith, &c. &c. &c. This is supposing he can always meet with a full Load, viz. 30 C. Weight, which would be a very idle Supposition, seeing every one must be sensible that the Road Waggons often travel almost (if not quite) empty. Now if this be consider'd, it will easily appear, that that valuable Branch of Trade must either vanish into nothing, or prove a great Burden to the Publick in general; for instead of paying 5s. per C. Weight for the Land Carriage of our Goods 50 or 60 Miles, we must pay 10s. for the same; and what a vast Sum will thereby be sunk in Trade and the Landed Interest, I

will not take upon me to calculate, but undoubtedly a great many thousand Pounds per Annum; for if Tradesmen be obliged to pay a double Price for the Land Carriage of their Goods, will they not sell them so much the dearer in Retail? Undoubtedly, yes. Here it may be perceiv'd to descend Step by Step even to the poor Labourer, whom it affects in every little Commodity that he buys of a Country Grocer, Draper, &c. This Clause, if I mistake not, was inserted to prevent the too much Wearing of the Roads, by carrying large Burdens; but then, are there not Turnpikes erected for the Support of the Roads, and do not the Road-Waggoners contribute largely towards them? Nay, do they not pay the Toll to several Turnpikes on the same Road, and that two or three Times a Week the Year round, which must amount to a very large Sum? But if all this was esteemed too little, ought not a large Toll to have been levied upon them, rather than to have inflicted the a-  
b<sup>v</sup>e Restraint? In short, Sir, one might have expected that Body of People would have petition'd for a Repeal of the above Clause; and no doubt, but, upon stating the Inconveniences, it would have been granted.

I am, Sir, yours, &c

PHILOPATRIA.

Craftsman, Sept. 3. and 10.

Some Thoughts on the present Conjecture, and particularly of a War with France.

SIR,

DUKE Schomberg said, that attacking the French in their Garrisons was taking a Bull by the Horns; and we may very well remember what was our Success against them in K. William's War, as it loaded us with a Debt of about 20 Millions, yet unpay'd, which we shall, with the additional Burden of about twice as much more, leave to our Descendents to discharge, (if ever able) or, at least, to pay Interest for.

That War, which cost us so much Blood and Treasure, tho' it verify'd the Duke's Remark, was not sufficient to abate our sanguine Hopes of humbling the French by another, or to open our Eyes to the Interest of our Country, (when we enter'd as Principals in the grand Alliance in the Reign of Q. Anne) by attending to our naval Power, which was so far neglected, that our Fleets had scarcely other Employment than that of transporting and convoying Troops for the Service of our Allies, while we were intent on carrying on a Land War, to extend and secure the Dutch Dominions.

When we consider the Length of Time France supported this War, the severe Losses that Kingdom suffer'd in its bravest Subjects, the Powers then united against it, and the

Peace it made, we must acknowledge the Duke of Schomberg judged rightly. If, then, France assisted only by Spain and the Electors of Bavaria and Cologne, could withstand the Emperor, the Queen of Great Britain, the Kings of Portugal and Prussia, the States of the United Provinces, the Electors of Hanover, Saxony, Treves, and Metz, the Palatine of the Rhine, the Duke of Savoy, the Prince of Hesse, the Dukes of Wolfenbuttel, Mecklenberg, and Wurtemberg, the Circles of Suabia and Franconia, and of the Upper Rhine, the Bishops of Munster and Constance, &c. for about 12 Years, with annual Defeats, after a bloody and expensive War, from which they had hardly recover'd Breath, and at length made a Peace, by which what she pretended to was acquiesced in; with what Hopes of Success can we now propose to attack the French Dominions with only the Forces of Great Britain, of the Queen of Hungary, and of the Electorate of Hanover, with their Auxiliaries pay'd by G— B—n? For whatever Hopes our sanguine Politicians may have of the King of Prussia's Assistance, I think the Face of Affairs gives them but small (or rather takes from them all) Grounds of flattering themselves with such Accession of Power. But let us suppose, that we have Strength sufficient to wrest Lorrain out of the Hands of the French, how are these Forces to be supported? How are we to maintain the Conquest? The Queen of Hungary is not able; I believe the Elector of H—, however able, is not willing; and I would have these warm Politicians, who make but few Strides to the Gates of Paris, consider, that in Queen Anne's Wars we were but running into our heavy Debts, whereas we are now plunged over Head and Ears. But if our Men famous for *Ways and Means* can, by racking their Inventions, find any, by which Money can be procured, we may very soon be past all Apprehensions of being entirely beggar'd; for if, as Auxiliaries only, we lately gave 7 Millions to support the Expence, gone Million more than the annual Charge of the War in Q. Anne's Reign, even when we pay'd a Share of the Dutch Quota, and made good, Payments for Portugal, which that King said he was not able to support) what must the War cost us, with a magnificent Monarch at the Head of our Armies? The two Brothers, Electors of Bavaria and Cologne, were said to cost the French King, for their Support, as much as an Army.

Did our Forces enter Germany, with Design to follow the French into their own Dominions, or only to oblige them to withdraw their Troops? We have been told the latter was our only View. The French have been complaisant enough to oblige us in this Point, and, therefore, as Auxiliaries, I cannot perceive what we have more to require of them,

or what Reason, with regard to the Interest of England, can be alledged for our keeping an offensive Army in the Field.

Does our being Guarantees for the Pragmatick Sanction oblige us to carry on a War, till we have restored the Queen of Hungary and her Consort to what they have either given up by Treaty, or lost by War? If so, why did we appear so late in their Defence, why did we not prevent such a disadvantageous Treaty, or such Loss, by a more ready Assistance? But, supposing this the Case, which I cannot allow, are we, (if able) *Drawcanir-like*, to have no Regard to Justice, but run into a War, right or wrong, and give that Heroe's Reason for it?

*I drink, I buff, look big and stare,*

*All this I do, — because I dare.*

What Right has the Grand Duke to his late retaining Part of Lorrain, which he has given up for an Equivalent in Italy? And for Silesia, ought we not to examine the Pretensions of his Prussian Majesty, which, no Doubt, are well grounded, or the King of G— B—n would not have enter'd into a Treaty to guarantee all his Possessions, in which this very Territory must be included? Silesia, we shall be told, is out of the Question, as is evident by that Treaty; if so, we are not then obliged to reinstate the Queen of Hungary, in all the Possessions enjoy'd by her Father, and we have, as Guarantees, been either very tardy, or fully comply'd with our Engagements. Tardy, in suffering Silesia to be torn from her Dominions; or just, in preventing her farther Loss, by appearing in her Defence. If the King of Prussia's Pretensions are well grounded, as we cannot doubt, we have, in such Case, appear'd in Time, acted equitably, and our Conduct has been of a Piece. We have not impugn'd his Prussian Majesty's just Claim, and we have prevented her Hungarian Majesty's being, as she was threaten'd, stripp'd of the rest of her Dominions; and as we are not obliged to be the Instruments of her Resentment, by the Pragmatick Sanction, we have no Business to follow the French into their own Territories, and, from Auxiliaries, to become Principals in a War, the Charge of which must be thrown upon G— B—n, tho' she can reap no Advantage by it, however successful.

We have certainly just Reason to quarrel with France, for their Breach of the Treaty of Utrecht, if they deny Satisfaction on that Head; but there is no Reason for our attacking them where they are strongest, and where we are sure to suffer severely, while we neglect carrying on the War, (if they force us into one) where we can, alone, hope to succeed, and bring them to listen to Reason.

We have now a powerful Navy, and if we employ it in earnest, we have an Advantage we had not in Q. Anne's War. The late

late Emperor then struggled, at our Expence, to possess himself of Spain and the Spanish West-Indies, and our attempting any Thing in America was esteem'd, at Vienna, dismembering the Spanish Monarchy, and alarm'd that Court; nay, gave Umbrage to our good Friends and Allies the Dutch, as is evident; for while the Quebec Expedition remain'd a Secret, our Preparations were suspected by the Emperor's Court, and in Holland, to be intended against Peru, which the Ministers at Vienna talk'd of as an *Insolence* in the Queen, and the Dutch publickly complain'd of, notwithstanding it was agreed, that whatever Conquests either the English or the Dutch made in America, should be the Right and Property of the Conqueror. But this Objection is now removed, with regard to the House of Austria; and we may, if we wisely carry the War into the Southern World, find Means to remove the Jealousy of the Dutch. However, we ought to study our own Interest, tho' we should unfortunately disoblige our good Neighbours, by doing what we never yet have done for many Years past; but I hope that will not be pleaded as Prescription, and a Bar to our ever looking to our own Welfare. If we must have a War on the Continent, or a Land War, I will venture to say it must be to our Roin if in Europe, but may be greatly to our Advantage in America, tho' we should make no Conquests. If we do no more than prevent the French and Spaniards from importing the Mexican and Peruvian Treasures, we shall soon bring them to Reason. Our neglecting this, in Q. Anne's War, enabled the French Monarch to continue it so long, as 'tis computed that the Supplies he received from the Spanish West-Indies amounted to 400 Millions of French Livres; how the Exchange then was, or now is, with relation to English Money, I have not, here in the Country, an Opportunity of examining, but if a Livre was then, as it was some few Years since, reckon'd at an English Shilling, the Sum amounts to 20 Millions Sterling. But why may we not both make and maintain Conquests in America? We shall have no Reasons to compliment, as the late M——y did, the French; and the Dutch may find their Interest in it. Is the Havanna impregnable? Do we want Strength? Or does the English Courage degenerate in Southern Climes? Certainly no. Towns are taken by Rule; and I have heard say, that a good Engineer will tell to a Day how long any Garrison will hold out. We have a naval Power sufficient to scour the Seas of Privateers, guard our Coasts against Invasions, and to carry on a War in America, which may not only maintain the Expence, but prove lucrative; not, indeed, if ~~temperately~~ managed, as were our last Attempts, in which the M——y seem'd to intend the Advantage of

the Enemy, and the making Victims of the gallant Men sent on an amusing Expedition, as we may judge, by the Time the Spaniards had allow'd them to fortify and garrison their Towns, and the deferring the Succours till the Season was past. As to the Courage of our Troops, whatever Effects the Climate, in the unwholesome Season of the Year, had on their Bodies, they gave fatal Proof, it had none on the innate Bravery of the English. But,

A For Argument sake, let us allow that the Havanna is impregnable by Force, may we not reduce the whole Island of Cuba; and, in such Case, as our Ships will prevent the Town being supply'd by Sea, must it not of Course fall into our Hands? The neglecting strong Towns, and carrying the War into the Heart of the Enemy's Country, is no new Way of making it, and was successfully practised of old by the Cimbrians, after them by the Goths, Vandals and Lombards, who never amused themselves about the Reduction of strong Towns, but spread, like an Inundation, over a whole Country. To come nearer to our own Times, Gustavus Adolphus judged it easier to make a Conquest of Bavaria than to take Ingolstadt, and the Sequel proved he judged right. The Prince of Baden, after the Reduction of Buda, fell into the Turks Lower Hungary, tho' with the Remains of a shatter'd Army, and late in the Year, and by wisely neglecting Zigaretb, the chief Fortress D the Turks had in those Parts, in a short Space subdu'd the rest of the Country. By the same Method General Dunwallt, with a small Force, brought under Subjection the greatest Part of Sclavonia, and the Year after the Prince of Baden made great Conquests in Bosnia, but did not attack Seraid the Metropolis. If the Grand Vizier had not undertaken the Siege of Vienna, 1683, he must inevitably have over-run all Austria; and at this Day, if the Queen of Hungary's Generals neglect the strong Towns in Lorraine, and make themselves Masters of the Country, those Towns must fall of Course, if she has a superior Army in the Field, supposing that they have a View to reduce that Country to the Obedience of the Grand Duke; which may be justifiable in her Hungarian Majesty, who has been attack'd by the French, but, I think, inexcusable in us, with regard to the Interest of England, if that is worth considering, tho' we enter into a War with France, on account of the fortifying Dunkirk.

G Thus, as it is easy for us to over-run the whole Island of Cuba, and prevent any Supplies being thrown into the Havanna, we may become Masters of that important Place, without firing a Gun against it. Instead of continuing and recruiting an Army in France and Flanders, which would cost more than, I fear, we shall be able to supply for any Time,

if we send one to *America*, *English Products* will support and cloath them, till they can live upon the *Enemy*, or more properly upon their own Possessions; and, instead of drawing Money from hence, which, however, would circulate among our own People, they will be able to remit a comfortable Substance to their Families. Should we sit down with *Cuba*, and push our Conquests no farther, we should be Masters of the Key of the *American Treasures*. But we may, by turning our Force that Way, make still greater Advantages to *England*, if, as I have said, her Interest is, at length, to be consider'd; 'tis manifest it has, for some Time, been pretty much out of the Question.

All this might be deem'd romantick, had not Admiral VERNON shewn what true Courage and Zeal for our Country can effect, tho' labouring under many Disadvantages. If that brave *Englishmen* did not perform much more, we must lay the Blame on such as hid more the Interests of *Self* than *Country* at Heart; were, therefore, under the Influence of foreign Courts, and steer'd by the Compass of their Interest to secure their own.

ed every Tuesday and Friday, at the  
**Universal Spectator**, Sept. 10. No 779.

To the SPECTATOR.

S. I. R., Sept. 5, 1743.  
M R. Francis Townly is a young Gentle-  
man of my Acquaintance, for whom  
I have too much Respect to be easy while he  
is doing an ill Action: Which has given me  
the Occasion of troubling you with this. Since  
first I saw this unhappy Gentleman, I have  
had as sincere a Friendship for him as if he  
had been my own Brother; for he was a  
Man of a very genteel Behaviour, tho' always  
so unfortunate to be of an unhappy, gay, ex-  
travagant Temper. But now he is more mi-  
serable than ever; for his former bad Conduct  
has render'd him unable to support himself,  
which makes us fear he may engage in some  
unhappy Affair, that may prove his utter De-  
struction. And what confirms us in our Fears,  
is, we are inform'd, that since he has left us  
he has got acquainted with a young Fellow  
guilty of every Crime that may make a Man  
miserable here as well as hereafter. Judge, if  
possible, the general Sorrow of Mr. Townly's  
Family, on hearing this News: And for my-  
self, my being Witness of their Grief, and the  
Friendship I had for that unfortunate Man,  
makes my Life quite uneasy. When I hear  
any Noise in the Street, I think it is him  
dragg'd by a rude Mob to Prison, for Crimes  
nothing but Distraction could ever make him  
commit. If he has any of his former gene-  
rous good Nature left, the Affliction of his  
Friends, with some of your good Advice, it

is possible might reclaim him; which would give a sincere Pleasure to his eternal Well-wisher, and

Your humble Servant,  
The afflicted FIDELIA.

A I can only wish (says the *Spectator*) that this Letter may come to the Hands of the Gentleman meant; and then, if he has any of that good Nature left, which the Lady mentions, I cannot doubt of its having some Effect without any of my Advice in Form.

Common Sense, Sept. 17. N<sup>o</sup> 344.

*Against a Trade with France.*

I send you, Sir, (what I have collected from the best Authorities) several Calculations and Arguments against a Trade with France, whenever the present War shall end in a Treaty of Peace.

Some Time before we became very considerable in Trade, viz. in 1600, the whole Rental of *England* is computed not to exceed 6 Millions, which, at 12 Years Purchase, (the Rates Estates were then sold for) amounts to about 72 Millions.

In 1688, the general Rental was computed, our Trade then extending over all the known World, at 14 Millions, and at 18 Years Purchase the Land was worth 250 Millions.

D This effectually proves of what great Advantage our Foreign Commerce is to the Landed Interest.

The Stock in *England* in the Year 1600  
was 17 Millions.

In 30 Years, wiz. in 1630, it was near double; 28 Millions.

**E** In 1688 it was 88 Millions. By this Calculation the Stock as well as the Value of the Lands in *England* has been prodigiously augmented by Trade; therefore the Care of our Commerce, as it is the most beneficial, ought to be our principal Concern in Civil Policy.

If it be objected, why has not our Trade gone on and continued to increase in this extraordinary Manner? we may answer, that at first very little foreign Luxury was introduced; that our unnatural Civil Wars interrupted very much the Course of our Trade; that the excessive Luxuries that pour'd in upon us every Hour from France prevented the Increase of our Stock: And it is evident that the Plague and the Fire of London consumed a large Part of it.

The Prohibition of our Trade with France in 1678 check'd our losing Traffick there, which again increased our national Stock, and that in a greater Degree than we ever had

it before till 1685, when this Prohibition was repealed.

By the Act in 1678 the French Trade is, in the Preamble, expressly call'd a *Common Nuisance*. It is plain from what is said, how low we must be reduced by such a Commerce.

Dr. D'Avenant asserts, that we had perfectly recover'd our Losses in 1680: From that Time Murmurs and Complaints ceased, Rents advanced, Industry was encouraged, Manufactures were set up, and the Poor employ'd: —— The general Benefit circulated, and those Councils which had deliver'd them from the intolerable Burden, under which they labour'd before, were blessed and applauded.

And these Advantages may be manifestly seen and prov'd, by the *London Price Currents* of that Time, and the general Books and Accounts of our Merchants then in Trade; and by these it will fully appear how destructive a French Trade must be to *England*.

The Prohibition of this Trade was taken off by K. James II. to gratify his good Ally the French King; however the Parliament, even in that Reign, cramp'd that Trade as well as they could, and resolv'd that all Persons should wear our Woollen Manufactures at least six Months in the Year. But of what Use are Laws, the Breach of which is contriv'd at, or which are not executed at all? For the French, notwithstanding this, imported upon us, in 3 Years, no less than 4 Millions Sterling of their Manufactures; a most incredible Sum!

By the Revolution our Trade as well as our Laws were deliver'd from Ruin, for since that Time our foreign Trade has flourished and increased; but if the *Bill of Commerce*, on the Conclusion of the Treaty of Utrecht, had been carry'd into Execution and render'd effectual by a Law, we had been absolutely ruin'd; we had wasted away in a galloping commercial Consumption, the Treasures of the Kingdom would have been drawn off by France, and we had contrived a sure Way to become Slaves without drawing a Sword: The Rents of the Landed Gentlemen would have fallen, the common People must have been starv'd for Want of Work, the Parishes would not have been able to have subsisted their Poor, and they must have either perish'd by Famine, or be driven into foreign Lands for Bread; and therefore this was at that Time the Question, Whether, after we had conquer'd in the Field, we should be destroy'd under the Pretence of Commerce in Peace.

It appears likewise, that *Great Britain* never had so flourishing a Trade as since the Prohibition of French Goods, or the high Duties upon those which we suffer'd to be imported: This occasion'd the Increase of our Commerce, as it is now extend'd over the Globe, by which such Treasures are imported

into *England* as may make her (if rightly used) the Terror of her Enemies, a faithful Friend to her Allies, and the Envy of the World.

It is proper in this Place to take Notice of one Thing farther, viz. That if the *Treaty of Commerce*, mention'd above, had taken Place, our Trade with *Portugal* had been utterly destroy'd: For if, as it was stipulated by this Treaty, the Duties upon French Wines had been brought down by Law to be on a *Par* with those of *Portugal* (and that too expressly contrary to a Treaty with that Crown then, and now subsisting) *Portugal* must have been obliged to have made Reprisals, and prohibited the Importation of all our Woollen Manufactures; so that the Mines of *Brasil*, which we, by our Commerce with *Portugal*, in a Manner monopolized before, would not any longer have flow'd in such plentiful Streams into this Kingdom.

We shall give our Readers the Sense of the whole Legislature on this Occasion in the Reign of K. Charles II. which strengthens and confirms what we have offer'd against a Trade with *France*; the Preamble to the Law in the 30th Year of that Prince's Reign is in these Words: —— *Forasmuch as it has been found by long Experience, that the importing of French Wines, Brandy, Linen, Silks, Salt, Pepper, and other Commodities of the Growth, Product, and Manufactures of the Territories or Dominions of the French King, hath much exhausted the Treasure of this Nation, lessen'd the Value of the native Commodities and Manufactures therof, and caused great Detriment to this Kingdom:* —— Be it enacted, &c.

But one Word more before I close this Paper:

It appears by a Scheme of the Trade between *England* and *France*, laid before the Lords Commissioners for the Treaty of Commerce with *France*, and by their Command, on Nov. 2, 1674, how extreamly detrimental our Trade with that Nation then was: At the Foot of their Scheme they subjoin these Words,

“ By the Account above your Lordships may perceive, that the Linen and Silk Manufactures only imported from *France* amount to upwards of 800,000l. and the Manufactures of Wool and Silk exported from *England* thither do not amount to 85,000l. As also all other Commodities of the Product and Manufacture of *England*, exported into *France*, do not amount to 90,000l. Whereas, the Wines, Brandies, and other Commodities of the Product and Manufacture of *France*, imported into *England*, amount to upwards of 320,000l. besides an incredible Value of Toys, rich Apparel, Point Lace, &c. So that it is apparent, that the Exports of our native Commodities and Manufactures to *France* are less in Value by at least One Million of Pounds Sterling than the native Commo-

Commodities and Manufactures of France, which we receive from thence."

This Scheme was sign'd by many of the most considerable Merchants in London at that Time.

I am, Sir, &c.

To G——! CH——LL.

Houghton, June 24, 1743.

Dear Charles,

I have now wrote to Captain J——f—— to give Lord Ty——ley a Ticket, as you desired, and am very glad to oblige him with it.

This Place affords no News, no Subject of Amusement and Entertainment to you fine Gentlemen. Persons of Wit and Pleasure about Town understand not the Language, nor taste the Charms of the inanimate World. My Flatterers here are all Mutes. The Oaks, the Beeches and Chesnuts seem to contend, which shall best please the Lord of the Manor. They cannot deceive; they will not lie. I, in Return, with Sincerity admire them, and have about me as many Beauties as take up all my Hours of dangling; and no Disgrace attends me since *sixty-seven*. Within Doors we come a little to real Life; and admire the almost speaking Canvass, all the Airs and Graces, which the proudest of the Ladies can boast. With these I am satisfied, as they gratify me with all I wish, and all I want; and expect nothing in Return, which I cannot give.

If these, dear Charles, are any Temptations; I heartily invite you to come, and partake of them. Shifting the Scenes has sometimes its Recommendations; and from Country Fare you may possibly return with a better Appetite to the more delicate Entertainments of a Court Life.

Since I wrote what is above, we have been surprised with the good News from abroad.\* Too much cannot be said upon it: For it is truly Matter of infinite Joy, because of infinite Consequence.

I am,

Dear Charles,  
Yours, affectionately,

OR——D.

Universal Spectator, Sept. 17. N<sup>o</sup>. 780.

Of ancient and modern LANGUAGES.

SIR,

THE following was occasioned by the famous Dispute concerning ancient and modern Learning, and has never, that I know of, yet appear'd in English. If I am mistaken in this, I doubt not but the Author, M. de Tremblay, will be able still to make a Party against those who pique themselves upon their Latin and Greek Merit. I shall apply to the English what he applies to the

French; his Principle being, That all Languages, consider'd in themselves, are equal. Tho' neither you nor I may entirely give into this Way of thinking, we cannot but agree that the following Reasons for the excessive Esteem Men of Letters have of the ancient Languages, and Contempt of the modern, are very plausible, and may furnish Arguments to any Lady or Gentleman who knows common Sense in English only, against the greatest mere Scholar in the Universe.

"Men of liberal Education are, from their Youth, continually entertain'd with the great Merit of those Tongues they learn at School. Regents of Colleges, who have seldom liv'd elsewhere, inculcate daily the Beauty, Grace, and Energy of what they teach. The fine Passages of the Greek and Latin Classicks are imposed upon the Memory, and we are taught to believe that the same Thoughts could not appear in any other Tongue to the same Advantage. All this while we hear nothing of our own Tongue since we were taught it by our Mother, Nurse, or School-Mistress, who thought no more than we of any other Beauty of Speech than that of conveying our Ideas: Whereas if we were taught English by English Professors, whose Interest it was to point out its Beauties, we should soon give it equal Honour with other the most boasted Languages.

The Antiquity of the Greek and Latin is another Cause of our Veneration. Whatever is ancient, even in such common Objects as Trees and Houses, excites a Kind of Reverence, which arises from a very justifiable Prejudice, that Truth is the most ancient of all Things. But this Prejudice, which holds good with regard to Religion and Purity of Manners, carries us too far when it extends either to Languages or Sciences. A Language is sufficiently ancient that has received the Culture, Beauty and Force that can be given it in an Age of Learning: But let it have continued ever since the Building of Babel, if the People who speak it have made no Progress in the Arts and Sciences, it must still remain in Infancy with respect to the more cultivated modern Dialects.

A third Cause of our Veneration for the Greek and Latin is, that in learning those Languages we converse only with the finest Genius's of Antiquity. The Esteem we have for those excellent Men inseparably extends to the Languages in which they wrote, and because we seldom meet elsewhere with such beautiful Thoughts, we learn to persuade ourselves, that no other Tongue could give them so charming a Dress.

For a fourth Reason we may alledge, that when we speak or write Greek or Latin, it is always to Persons of Learning, and concerning Matters of Literature. By being thus

\* He means the Victory at Dettingen.

caus'd to scientifical Matters, those Languages seem to be properly the Languages of the Sciences, and it is with Difficulty we think that *English* would convey them so properly and fully. On the contrary, the vulgar Use of our native Tongue lessens the Worth of it.

The Knowledge of the dead Languages confer a peculiar Reputation upon those who have acquir'd it, which is another Cause of the Preference we give them. What a Noise have those Criticks made in the World, who have taken upon them to correct the *Greek* of *Aristote*, and the *Latin* of *Livy*?

Further, it is one favourable Prejudice to the dead Languages, that Gentlemen frequently find their Account in writing in them, rather than their own. An infinite Number of Thoughts and Arguments pass currently in *Latin*, that would not be supportable in *English*. Under the Shadow of Expressions used by *Virgil*, *Cicero*, or other famous *Romans*, we often receive for excellent what is neither just nor solid, and which, if stript of those venerable Phrases of Antiquity, would immediately become poor and flat. It is for the Interest therefore of some People, that they should always write in a Language but little understood.

We may add the Remarks of profess'd Criticks, who in the two last Ages have been exceeding numerous, as not one of the least Causes of this Reverence for the antient Tongues. There is scarce a *Latin* or *Greek* Author, whose Words and Phrases have not been all wrested into a Variety of Senses, and made pregnant with Mysteries, that never enter'd any Imagination but that of the Critick, which, being heated, magnifies every Object. Our own Writers are understood without much Application, and we never look in them for those exquisite Graces, those Refinements, which we conceit we see in the Clavigicks. But, after all, it is our little Knowledge of the dead Tongues that enhances their Excellence, and gives them their Preference over the *English*: Those who have studied them all their Lives do but at last betray their Ignorance, when they come to pronounce absolutely upon the Character, Merit, or Sense of an antient Writer.

*Craftsman*, Sept. 24. N° 900.

*Further Considerations on the present Picture of Affairs abroad.*

To CALEB D'ANVERS, Esq;

SIR,

THE Insolence of the *French* in taking upon them to give Laws to Europe, as is evident by their forcing an Emperor upon the *Germanians*, and keeping great Armies in

that Country, ought to awaken the Jealousy of every Potentate; for we cannot suppose, if they had been able to have perfected their Scheme, which was to ruin the House of *Austria*, and to enable the Emperor to support the Imperial Dignity, by stripping the Queen of *Hungary* of all her Dominions, that they would have stopp'd there, but have vigorously push'd on the darling Project of universal Monarchy, for which the House of *Bourbon* bids fairer now than ever, having three crown'd Heads of the Family, and a fourth Monarchy design'd, with the united Powers of *France* and *Spain*, to which, we may expect, in a short Time, will be added that of the *Two Sicilies* and *Naples*; and how far these may push their Conquests, tho' none can determine, yet all may reasonably judge, from the unlimited Ambition of that House, supported by the Treasures of *Peru* and *Mexico*.

As the *English*, in particular, have been ever more jealous and tenacious of Liberty than most other Nations, for many of our Neighbours already have their Paniers fix'd, and may be careless with respect to their Drivers, it behoves us, more particularly, if forced into a War, to use our utmost Efforts to prevent the impending Misfortune by a vigorous Opposition; and, therefore, as that Liberty which we have so long preserved, and now seems threaten'd in that of *Europe*, allows every Individual the Freedom of offering his Thoughts to the Publick, tho' not that of imposing his Opinion, and censuring the Government if his Sentiments are rejected, I hope the Tendre of mine will rather be interpreted to proceed from just Apprehensions for the common Welfare, arising from the present Situation of *Europe*, than from Self-sufficiency, or a vain Presumption.

Tho' I give but little Credit to the Accounts we receive from *France*, yet the Queen of *Hungary*'s Design of keeping an Army of Observation in *Moravia* gives Room to imagine, that those which we have lately received from thence, of the favourable Inclinations of a certain crown'd Head, are not altogether groundless; and that her *Hungarian* Majesty apprehends Designs upon *Bohemia*, to compel her to give up her Conquests in *Bavaria*.

If such Designs should be put in Execution, no doubt they will give a great Diversion to the *Austrians*, and contribute to the Views of the House of *Bourbon*, the Son of which Family, marry'd to a Daughter of *France*, is now in *Savoy*, and endeavouring to push forward into *Piedmont*. How the Preparations in the *North* may end, I won't take upon me to judge; but shou'd the King of *Prussia* on the one Hand declare against the Queen of *Hungary*, and the Crown of *Denmark*'s Armament be intended against the *Swedes*, I fear our Politicks have involv'd us, in almost inextricable Difficulties, by making *England*,

which had no Interests to secure, guaranty the Possessions of both these Monarchs, (with the sole View of serving the Interests of H——r) which Possessions may very probably be attack'd on the War's breaking out.

As the *Dutch* are a wise Nation, and no less jealous of their Liberties than the *English* are, however slow they may seem, we may assure ourselves they will endeavour to preserve those of *Europe*; and, indeed, they are more immediately concerned than we, as they are upon the Continent.

How the respective Princes of *Germany* may be influenced, by either the Politicks of *France*, or the common Danger, I believe none can say.—The present Face of Affairs seems to menace *Europe* with a War, which will suffer none to stand neuter; the *French* threaten to return into *Germany*, and some of these Princes will, 'tis fear'd, be compelled to espouse a Party.

We are often told, that the *French* never were in so low a Condition as they are at this Juncture, and, therefore, never was a more proper Time to attack them. What Reasons the Gentlemen who talk in this Strain have, one excepted, I know not, neither can I discover with what Views they advance what Facts apparently contradict; but I know that it has more than once proved a fatal Error to contemn an Enemy; I know that they have great Armies on Foot; that their Losses in *Germany*, thro' what Policy let others guess, are very much magnify'd; that they have given us recent Proofs of their Bravery, and act now on the defensive, in their own Territories, where they have many Advantages, and we no Business to disturb them, were it much more easy than it appears to be by the Precautions Marshal *Neuilles* has taken, which have render'd vain all Attempts the *Austrians* have hitherto made to cross the *Rhine*. The Auxiliaries have, indeed, got over that River, and are undisturb'd by the *French*, whom they possibly will not think proper to attack, in the advantageous Situation they are, if Credit may be given to our News Papers. As we are ignorant of the Plan of Operations laid down, we must leave it to Time to discover; but I think it is apparent, that if we lose a Battle it will be of much worse Consequence to us than to the Enemy, who have their fortify'd Towns to defend them, till they can again take the Field, which they will soon be able to do with a new Army; whereas the Distance makes our recruiting not only a Work of some Time, but of great Difficulty. This Reason was, possib'y, not the least for the *French* having retir'd out of *Germany*.

In this Situation of the Affairs of *Europe*, there are two Points with regard to *England*; the strenuously endeavouring to bring the Scales of *Europe* as near an Equilibrium as possible, and the compelling the *French* to observe the

Treaty of *Utrecht*, openly violated by their fortifying *Dunkirk*. These ought to be our Views. We are to consider, we do not enter into a War to oppress the Emperor, and raise the House of *Austria* above and at the Expence of the Head of the Empire, but to prevent that august House from being render'd of no Weight in the Balance. Whatever the Queen of *Hungary*'s Resentment and Designs may be with regard to her peculiar Interests, they have no Relation to the Interests of *Europe* in general, or to those of *England* in particular, beyond which we ought not to extend our Views. But *bis labor, bis opus*. What Methods can we take to compass these Ends? The King of *Sardinia* must be supported, as well as the Queen of *Hungary*, and we have no Way, in Appearance, to do this, but by supplying them with Money, and that we have not in sufficient Plenty, to enable them to carry on a War of any Duration. If, as I fear it is but too much a Truth, we ought to push the War with the greatest Vigour, the only Way to bring it to a happy and speedy Conclusion. But I do not think our sending the *English* Forces into *Germany* will so effectually obtain these Ends, as to supply the Queen of *Hungary* with Money, (for which she will readily find Men;) this will be a less Expence to the Nation, than to transport and maintain our own Troops at such a Distance; and, at the same Time, to divert the *French* Forces, by frequent Inursions into their Provinces bordering upon the Sea, which may possibly oblige them to recall the Troops sent to the Assistance of Don *Philip* in *Italy*, and compel them to keep a considerable Number of Men on their Western and Southern Coasts, consequently render them less formidable towards the East of their Kingdom, where the *Austrians* now intend an Irruption. We have Ships and Men enough to be an Overmatch for the *French* and *Spaniard* combined Fleet, both in the *Western Ocean* and in the *Mediterranean*; and if we are joined by the *Dutch*, who are Guarantees for the Treaty of *Utrecht*, 'tis very probable the Enemies Fleets will never venture to face us. At the same Time that we thus divert their Forces from our Allies, we may protect our own, and ruin the Trade of our Enemies, which will have this double Advantage, it will enable us to support the Expences of the War, and make them submit to allow *Europe*, which their Ambition has set in a Flame, a safe and honourable Peace; and this is evident from the Poverty which must ensue, by chocking up, if not diverting the Canal of their Treasures. For we may reasonably suppose, that if we act, at Sea, with Vigour, more of the Money, by the Prizes we shall make, will be brought into the *English* and *Dutch* Dominions, than be carry'd into *France* and *Spain*.

NAUTICUS.

# The FAITHFUL SHEPHERDESS. 459

Set by Mr. HOWARD, and Sung by Mr. LOWE.

At setting day and rising morn, with soul that  
still shall love thee, I'll ask of heav'n thy safe return, with all that  
can improve thee. I'll visit oft the birken bush, where  
first you kindly told me, sweet tales of love, and hid my  
blush, while round thou didst enfold me.

To all our haunts I will repair,  
By greenwood shaw or fountain;  
Or where the summer's day I'll share  
With thee on yonder mountain.

There will I tell the trees and flow'rs,  
With thoughts unsign'd and tender,  
By vows you're mine, by love is yours  
A heart that ne'er can wander.

To M<sup>r</sup> & M<sup>rs</sup> POLLY AST-N in New  
Bond-street.

POLLY, in whose attractive smile  
Love undimbl'd shines ;  
Whose gen'rous breast no shadowy guile  
E'er knew, nor mean designs :  
To thee, with ardent zeal my soul  
Avows her glorious flame ;  
Nor reason can that warmth controul,  
Which first from reason came.  
Thy taper waist with juster grace  
No ribs of whale can bind ;  
No art pollutes thy blooming face,  
No vice thy spotless mind.  
What tho' swift time will bring the hour,  
How vain is beauty's boast !  
When that fair frame, sweet short-liv'd flow'r !  
Shall sink to parent dust :  
Wit, candour, wisdom, prudence, truth,  
The charms thy soul improve,  
Shall flourish in immortal youth,  
And win immortal love.

## On BELINDA.

WHEN dear Belinda first I view'd,  
And ev'ry pleasing charm survey'd  
A secret, gentle flame enfl'd ;  
I silently admir'd the maid.—  
Sweetness and innocence combin'd,  
Dwell in her soft-inspiring eyes,  
Each feature to enchant design'd,  
Catches our hearts with sweet surprise.  
Her motions easily succeed,  
And vary with peculiar air ;  
Whene'er the deigns the dance to lead,  
A grace superior shews the fair :  
Let others boast of Flavia's eyes,  
Let Celia's pleasing form inspire,  
Clarissa's wit and face surprise,  
And Dælia move a wanton fire :  
No single charm can love enflame,  
Nor beauty, pleasing forms compose ;  
'Tis something, that requires a name,  
Which dear Belinda only knows.

C. T.

DIANA'S POWER. To a young Lady, by  
whose Care a Robin-red-breast was pre-  
served ; and for want of which, a Wood-  
lark died.

DIANA, all our bliss and joy,  
Of matchless power possest,  
Can at her pleasure life destroy,  
Or give it ease and rest.  
Behold ! (to keep mankind in awe)  
A Lark resigns its breath,  
And now again (their love to draw)  
A Robin conquers death.

Live then to save ; for O, what art,  
Bright nymph, can equal thine ?  
To kill is any savage part,  
To save a part divine.

Z. Z.

## THOMAS and ANNE.

In Imitation of WILLIAM and MARGARET.

THE day was spent, that guilty Anne  
To Thomas broke her vow,  
Who saw her, on another man,  
Her perjur'd hand bestow.

Thick pitchy clouds had veil'd the sky,  
No star or planet shone ;  
All silent ; from the steeple by,  
The doleful clock struck one.

No sleep the wretched woman knew,  
Her conscience felt alarms ;  
Soft, from the bridegroom she withdrew,  
And, sighing, shun'd his arms.

When, as she turn'd about, she spy'd,  
Thro' the transparent lawn,  
A glimm'ring spark, and strait aside  
She saw the curtain drawn.

Before her, a grim spectre stood  
Of wan and baleful mein,  
His bosom bare, and thence a flood  
Of streaming gore was seen.

As in the church-yard oft is known,  
In mem'ry of the dead,  
A snow-white polish'd marble stone,  
Streak'd with a vein of red.

His left hand held a taper thin,  
That sent a bluish light,  
A pointed penknife, smooth and keen,  
Reflected from his right.

Anne shrunk beneath the bed, and cry'd  
For help, but none was near ;  
Fast was the husband's drowsy lid,  
And that increas'd her fear.

The cloaths flew off ; the injur'd shade  
Began, with piteous look ;  
And too well was the conscious maid  
Convinc'd, 'twas Thomas spoke.

Perfidious wretch ! said he, see here  
(And pointed to his wound)  
The sad effect of my despair,  
The last relief I found.

Dost thou not hear that solemn bell,  
Which now begins to toll ?  
The loud expressive dismal knell  
Speaks my departed soul.

Didst thou not give to me thy troth,  
And seal it with a kiss ?  
Why hast thou broke the sacred oath,  
And robb'd me of the bliss ?

Or, Anne, why didst thou swear at all,  
Why first ensnare my heart ?  
Unless to boast a lover's fall,  
And pride thee in thy art.

# Poetical ESSAYS in SEPTEMBER, 1743. 461

On yonder green, the sever'd coin,  
The mutual pledge, was giv'n;  
My part was safely kept, but thine  
Condemns thee, up to heav'n.  
But I am warn'd from hence away;  
Thy glas of life is down;  
Murdres, behind thou must not stay,  
To see the morning sun.  
Like some fell meteor, whose flame  
Speaks plagues, and scatters fear,  
Here ending in a sulph'rous gleam,  
The form dissolv'd to air.  
Ane gave a shriek, that shook the floor,  
And pierc'd the farthest ear;  
Had shriek'd again, but lost the pow'r,  
And dy'd in deep despair.

## The ART of making PUDDINGS.

By the late W. KING, L.L.D.

I Sing of food, by British nurse design'd,  
To make the stripling brave, and maiden  
kind.  
Delay not, Muse, in numbers to rehearse  
The pleasures of our life, and sinews of our  
verse. [theme,  
Let pudding's dish, most wholesome, be my  
And dip thy swelling plumes in fragrant cream.  
Sing then that dish so fitting to improve  
A tender modesty, and trembling love;  
Swimming in butter of a golden hue,  
Garnish'd with drops of roses spicy dew.  
Sometimes the frugal matron seems in haste,  
Nor cares to beat her pudding into paste:  
Yet milk in proper skillet she will place,  
And gently spice it with a blade of mace;  
Then set some careful damsel to look to't,  
And still to stir away the bish'p's foot:  
For if burnt milk should to the bottom stick,  
Like over-beated-zeal, 'twou'd make folks sick.  
Into the milk her flour she gently throws,  
As valets now wou'd powder tender beaus:  
The liquid forms in *basty maws* unite,  
Both equally delicious as they're white.  
In shining dish the *basty maws* is thrown,  
And seems to want no graces but its own.  
Yet still the housewife brings in fresh supplies,  
To gratify the taste, and please the eyes.  
She on the surface lumps of butter lays,  
Which, melting with the heat, its beams  
displays;  
From whence it causes wonder to behold  
A silver foil bedeck'd with streams of gold.

Cries C E L T A to her Reverend Dean, &c, in  
our Mag. for 1737, p. 161, imitated.

C YNNA sacerdotem sic est affata jocosum,  
Dum salis alternam miscet uterque vicem;  
Pande mihi causam, cur non connubia cœlo,  
Cum sint justitæ consonæ lege D:.  
Conjungens mares maribus? namque exultat  
inde

Femina: sic regebit nymphæ faceta salem,  
Multæ nitet cœlo mulier; sed forte sacerdos,  
Qui nos conjungat, vir reverende, deest.

## On the PROMOTION of the Right Honourable HENRY PELHAM, Esq;

WHEN to the king the tidings Carteret  
bore,  
That Wilmington, good earl, was now no more,  
And a long list of nobles, old and new,  
Of knights and 'quires presented to his view,  
Demanding low—to whom it pleas'd his grace,  
Of all the train, to give the late earl's place?  
To the most worthy, the just monarch said;  
And strait to Pelham were the honours paid.

The following Lines were occasion'd by reading a  
Grand, Mysterious COFFEE-HOUSE ODE  
on the Battle of Dettingen; the second Line  
of which is express'd in these majestical  
Terms.

‘ All true Britons sing Hallelujah !’

WHAT need of ballelujahs, pray,  
When you've but just begun?  
‘Tis time enough, your readers think,  
When that your song is done.  
Beside it would be patter there;  
For, all with one accord,  
Would then, without the least regret,  
Cry out, O praise the Lord!

## POTATOES and HEMP:

Or, TORIES and ROBERTSMEN.

WHEN Tory Oxford rul'd the roast,  
To Wharton thus he made his boast:  
‘ You've been in Ireland, we know,  
And seen how there potatoes grow:  
Let them but once get in the ground,  
No way to root them out is found.  
We Tories like potatoes are,  
(My lord, the simile will bear)  
In vain, you aim at conquest o'er us;  
We carry ev'ry point before us.’

But Wharton, witty, and a Whig,  
Thus check'd the minister, so big:  
‘ I've been in Ireland, an't please,  
And know potatoes will increase:  
But give me leave, my lord, to tell,  
We know to root them out as well:  
A little hemp seed, timely sown,  
Will clear the ground most over-grown.’

To Tories likken Robertsmen,  
This simile will serve agen.  
They multiply, you scarce can tell 'em,  
And shoot from W—l—gt-n to P—.  
But why thus cumber they the field?  
‘Tis 'cause the hemp has been with-held.  
Had that been timely sown among 'em,  
And justice in the produce strung 'em,  
The late defeat had sav'd the realm,  
And Englishmen now been at balm.

Britons,

Britons, let Wharton's hint be taken :  
 'Tis ne'er too late to *watch your bacon*,  
 They have not yet so full possession,  
 But hemp may grow another *s——n*.  
 At *Or——d* how the folks would stare,  
 With *H——ry* here, and *H——r——ce* there !  
 If *second crops* infest your lands,  
 Let *C——t* take his turn, and *S——*,  
 String such a goodly *rope of onions*,  
 We all shall *smile* and join *opinions*.

To PHILESIA, the Day before her coming  
 to Town. A S O N G.

**A**S the fond turtle mourns his absent mate,  
 And sadly seeks his little love,  
 Amid the silent sprays regrets his fate,  
 And flutters, lonely, thro' the grove:  
 So droops my soul, thus banish'd from my fair,  
 For the sweet influence of thy eye !  
 Joyless, oppres'd with melancholy care,  
 I sigh, I languish, pine, and die.  
 In vain, alas ! to sooth my am'rous pain,  
 I softly strike the speaking strings ;  
 To lull my woes, attempt some pleasing strain,  
 And chant a thousand tender things.  
 In vain, alas ! — for while thy absence lasts,  
 The speaking strings, ungrateful, sound :  
 No pleasing strain my ficken'd fancy tastes ;  
 And tender things inflame my wound.  
 But, tho' black night o'er shades the mournful  
 skies,  
 And in dark sable cloaths the sphere ;  
 Yet, radiant morn beholds the sun arise,  
 And with triumphant beams appear.  
 So thou, to morrow, wilt return, my love,  
 Again to bless my ravish'd sight :  
 Then all my gloomy sorrows shall remove,  
 And yield to joy, and gay delight.  
 O Phœbus ! then, with double lustre shine ;  
 To welcome her to my embrace :  
 Whilst I, with transport, clasp the nympha  
 divine,  
 And dwell upon her heav'ly face.

To the E. of B——. Occasion'd by a late  
 Pamphlet, entitl'd, *Faction detected*.

**Y**OUR sheets I've perus'd,  
 Where the whigs you've abus'd,  
 And on tories have falsely reflected ;  
 But, my lord, I'm afraid,  
 From all that's there said,  
 'Tis you, and not they, that's detected.  
 Both parties, I hear,  
 Most freely declare,  
 That 'tis not approv'd of by either :  
 If it's damn'd then by both,  
 It must be the growth  
 Of somebody who is of neither.  
 'Tis easy to name  
 From what quarter it came,  
 And the thing of itself stands confess'd ;

'Tis that pitiful crew,  
 Of your creatures and you,  
 That both parties scorn and detest.  
 But stay — — let me see — —  
 Which tool could it be,  
 That such a huge book cou'd indite ?  
 For of all those you made,  
 If there's one that can read,  
 I'm sure there's not one that can write.  
 'Tis above poor sir *John*,  
 Nor by *S——s* could be done,  
 And *B——e*'s too stupid and dark ;  
*O——d* hardly reads well,  
*Jeff.* never cou'd spell,  
 And you know *H——V——e* sets his mark,

Then since all your tools  
 Are such ignorant f——ls,  
 It must be your l——p's own doing :  
 You have taken your *pile*,  
 But you'll soon own with me,  
 That you've settl'd yourself in your ruin.  
 As diff'rent winds blew,  
 Like the weather-cock, you  
 Long waver'd both parties betwixt ;  
 But did not you know,  
 That weather-cocks grow  
 Quite useless the moment they're fix'd ?

On a Friend's Marriage.

**W**HEN first th' Omaipotent had rear'd  
 the sky,  
 And hung up all the glitt'ring globes on high,  
 Had deck'd the new-born earth with gaudy  
 flowers,  
 And finish'd smiling *Eden's* pleasant bower ;  
*Man*, next he made, lord of the curious frame,  
 T' admire the work, and praise the Mahr's  
 name.

To view heav'n's *vice-roy* in the green  
 retreat,  
 The world his own, and paradise his seat,  
 Who would not think his happiness compleat ?  
 But ah ! unblest, he solitary roves  
 Thro' spicy gardens, and delicious groves ;  
 Nor can he taste his pleasurable state,  
 Nor relish bliss itself without a mate.  
 Soon the Creator's bounty did provide  
 For his new favourite a blooming bride ;  
 He brought her, shining with celestial charms,  
 To cheer his gloomy soul, and bless his long-  
 ing arms.

Crown'd with such joys sincere, such soft  
 You pass your jocund days, and blissful nights,  
 Thy spouse (like his) is deck'd with ev'ry grace,  
 And softest beauty triumphs in her face.  
 Form'd for each other ; heav'n with signal  
 care,  
 Conducted to thy arms the destin'd fair.  
 Your kindred minds, long since, were pair'd  
 above, [fine love.  
 And now with sister-flames display their pris-  
 oners ! happy ! if your happiness ye know,  
 If in your faithful breasts, those fires for ever  
 glow.

THE

## MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

**H**IS Majesty's Ship the *Jersey*, commanded by Capt. Henry Norris, arriv'd, Aug. 24. at Spithead, and brought in a Prize call'd the *Dauphin*, *Simon Leger*, Master, from *La Vera Cruz* and the *Havanna*, laden with a very valuable Cargo of Cochineal and Indigo. She was taken on the 6th by the Hon. Capt. *John Byng*, in his Majesty's Ship the *Captain*, in the Lat. 46. 47. *Belle Isle* bearing N. E. by N. about 13 Leagues.

**THURSDAY, Sept. 1.**

From the London Gazette.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have received an Account, that Capt. *Cornish*, of his Majesty's Ship the *Guernsey*, cruising off of *Malaga*, met with a Spanish Privateer to the Eastward of *Cape de Gata*, of 22 Carriage Guns, 30 Swivels, and 160 Men, which he chased and run ashore under a small Fort, which he batter'd, sunk the Ship, and took the Small Arms and every Thing out of her: She was one of the largest Privateers belonging to *Malaga*. Capt. *Cornish* has since destroy'd a *Barcolongo* Privateer of ten Guns, belonging to the same Place.

**SATURDAY, 3.**

An Information was given at the *Custom-House*, that a large Quantity of Tea would be lodg'd in a Barn near *Uxbridge* that Night by some Smugglers; accordingly a Posse of about 20, with a File of Musketeers, went thither and seiz'd it, being upwards of 2000 Weight, with all the Arms belonging to the Smugglers, which they brought to Town and lodg'd in the King's Warehouse at the *Custom-House*.

By Letters from *Ireland* we had Advice, that the Board of Ordnance there had, in pursuance of an Order received from hence, given Directions for repairing all the Fortifications in that Kingdom immediately, particularly those on the Coast.

**MONDAY, 5.**

Advice came to the *East-India-House*, that the *Winchester*, Capt. *Steward*, (who was in Company with the *Prince's Louisa*, when she was lost on the Isle of *May*) was run on the Sands at the *Brafils*, that they had got the Loading safe on Shore, and were endeavouring to refit her.

**TUESDAY, 6.**

This Morning 98 of the *Highlanders*, who had been confin'd in the *Tower*, were divided into three Companies, and escort'd by 100 Soldiers, draughted out of *Col. Fleming's Regiment*, to *Gravesend*, there to be shipp'd for the following Places, viz. 30 for *Gibraltar*,

20 for *Minorca*, 20 for the *Leward Islands*, and 28 for *Jamaica*.

**THURSDAY, 8.**

*Raynor Clark*, Clerk to the *Scipio Fire-ship*, was committed to the *Marshalsea Prison*, *Southwark* (by a Special Warrant from the Lords of the Admiralty) for six Months, pursuant to a Sentence pass'd upon him by a Court-Martial, held by *Admiral Stuart*, at *Spithead*, for not performing Quarantine agreeable to the Directions given by their Excellencies the Lords Justices. At the said Court-Martial the Boatswain of the *Scipio Fire-ship* was try'd and condemn'd to die, for leaving the said Ship and not performing Quarantine.

**Admiralty Office, Sept. 8.** His Majesty's Ship the *Monmouth*, commanded by Capt. *Windham*, arrived in the *Downs* from a Cruize on the 6th Instant, and brought in a Spanish Ship, commission'd by the King of Spain, of 300 Tons, 14 Guns and 110 Men, 25 of which are Soldiers. She was taken the 8th of last Month, about 20 Leagues from the Isle of *Teneriff*, in her Passage from *Cadiz* to *La Vera Cruz*. Her Cargo consists of 300 Bales of dry Goods, 66 Tons of Quicksilver, 50 Tons of Iron, some Wax, Saffron, Oil and Wine; which cost the Spaniards about 100,000l. exclusive of the Quicksilver. Capt *Windham* has also brought in a Privateer of 18 Guns and 125 Men, which he took in his Cruize, in Company with the *Midway*, commanded by Capt. *Cockburne*. She is call'd the *St. Michael*, of *Bilboa*.

The Fleet of Merchant-men from *Jamaica*, consisting of about 38 Sail, under the Convoy of the *Lion Man of War*, Capt. *Cotterel*, met with a violent Hurricane on Aug. 14. in Lat. 38. Long. 57, whereby the whole Fleet was separated; and about the Middle of this Month, the *Lion* arriv'd in *Plymouth Sound*, together with the *Oxford*, Capt. *Burnet*, very much damag'd. The *Sea-Nymph*, *Harman*, was sunk by a Water-spout soon after the said Storm, but her Crew was sav'd by a French Ship, and brought in by the *Strombolo Fire-ship* to *Kinsale*. His Majesty's Ship the *Leopard* sail'd from *Plymouth*, to meet and assist the shatter'd *Jamaica* Ships, but two or three of which were as yet arrived.

**MONDAY, 12.**

The Sessions ended at the *Old Bailey*, when the 5 following Prisoners receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz. *James Harris*, for robbing *Richard Cole* and *John Pearson* of their Money and Watches on *Hounslow Heath*. *Margaret Stan-*

Stanbury, for robbing Mr. Morgan of 5 Moidores, half a Guinea, and 3 Shillings, in a House in Hanging-Sword-Alley, which her Husband kept, who was try'd with her, but acquitted. Joseph Lewin, for returning from Transportation. John Bunn and Joseph Leach, two Boys, the one 14, the other 15 Years of Age, for a Robbery on the Highway.

THURSDAY, 15.

Was held a general Court of the Bank, when a Dividend was agreed to of 2 3/8ths per Cent. for Interests and Profits for the Half Year ending at Michaelmas next: The Warrants to be payable the 14th of October.

Six Waggons, loaded with 120 Spaniards that were taken on Board the St. Joachim Register Ship and St. Michael Privateer (now at Deptford) by the Monmouth, Capt. Windham, were sent Prisoners to Portsmouth Castle.

FRIDAY, 16.

From the London Gazette.

A Letter from Lord Banff, Captain of his Majesty's Ship the Hastings, station'd at Virginia, dated July 28, gives an Account, That on the 23d of that Month he had taken a Spanish Privateer, called the *Nostra Senora del Rosario St. Antonio y las Animas*, of 10 Carrigue and 20 Swivel Guns, and 74 Men.

SATURDAY, 17.

The Captors of the Squirrel's Prize Capt. Geary, received a third Payment of their Prize-Money, which was 40l. a Man; the fourth and last Payment will be the first Tuesday in next Month, and will be 10l. each; which in all amounts to about 90l. a Man: So that she is reckon'd the best Prize that has been taken since the Commencement of the War. (See p. 151.)

MONDAY, 19.

Thirty-eight Highlanders, with a Piper playing before them, marched from the Barracks in the Tower to the Wharf, where they were put on board a Vessel appointed to carry them down to Gravesend, at which Place a Vessel lay ready to sail with them for Georgia.

A Grant has pass'd the Great Seal unto James Hamilton, Gent. of St. James's Westminster, of a new Invention for taking any Sort of Fish that shall swim within one Thousand Yards of the Land, or Shore; and may be used in all Seasons, when Fishing Boats, by the Inclemency of the Weather, cannot venture out.

The Resignation of the Earl of Stair occasion'd various Discourses and Conjectures about this Time. 'Twas said that his Royal Highness the Duke was created a Field Marshal, and that the Command of the Army was given to the Earl of Dumfries, Gen. Honywood and Gen. James Campbell.

The Exchange at Bristol was opened about this Time, being a neat Building of Bath Stone, about half as big as the Royal Exchange, and finely adorned.

SUNDAY, 25.

His Excellency Gen. Oglethorpe arriv'd in Town from Georgia.

TUESDAY, 27.

At a numerous Meeting of the Livery of London at Vintners-Hall, Robert Woffley and Henry Marshal, Esqrs. were unanimously agreed upon to be return'd at the Common Hall, for one of them to be Lord Mayor for the Year ensuing.

WEDNESDAY, 28.

Mr. Alderman Ladbrooke, and Mr. Alderman Calvert, the Sheriffs elect, were sworn into that Office at Guildhall.

THURSDAY, 29.

Robert Woffley, Esq; Alderman of Queen-bittie Ward, was chosen Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing Year.

#### MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

JOHN Eggeron, of Hatley, Esq; to the Widow Brastel, of Enfield.—Edward Ford of Chertsey, Esq; to Miss Place, of Guildford.—Capt. Adams, in the West India Trade, to Miss La Roche, of Crouched Fryar.—Price, Esq; to Miss Houghton, Daughter and Heiress of Theophilus Houghton, of Bedford, Esq;—John Morley, of Essex, Esq; to Mrs. Elizabeth Wintrop, of Stratford.—Rev. Mr. Sibley, Rector of Silchester, to Mrs. Anna Maria Mordaunt, Niece to the late Earl of Peterborough.—Rev. Mr. Watt, Fellow of All-Souls College, Oxford, to Miss Amelia Johnson, of Deptford.—Rev. Mr. John Ewer, Prebendary of Windsor, to Miss Elizabeth Barnardiston.—Capt. Jolliffe, to Miss Smith, of Tooting.—James Allot, of Portsmouth, Esq; to Miss Allot.—Rt. Hon. the Earl of Buchan, to Mrs. Isabella Blacker.—Coulson Shattoke, Esq; of Cressham in Buck, to Miss Langford.—Isaac Littleton, Esq; to Miss Carolina Brabrook, of Exeter.—James Wilson, Esq; to Miss Amelia Gibson, of Southwark.—Mr. Whitebread, a wealthy Hardware Man in Cannon-street, to Miss Hinde, Daughter of Peter Hinde, Esq; an eminent Brewer in Leaden-Lane.—Mr. George Gord, a Farmer, at Godstone in Surrey, aged 83, to Mrs. Susannah Waters, a Widow Gentlewoman of that Town, aged 95.—The Lady of Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart. deliver'd of a Son Countess of Dalcib, Daughter to the Duke of Argyll, of a Daughter.

#### DEATHS.

RICHARD Foley, Esq; of Peckham.—Adolphus Fineb, Esq; of Nottingham.—Rt. Hon. Henry Paget, Earl of Uxbridge, Baron Paget of Bowesley, Baron of Burton, one of the Lords of the Privy Council, and Recorder of Litchfield.—Mr. Adam Cordis, an eminent Jew Merchant.—Elizabeth Countess Dowager of Ailesford.—Charles Lepre, Esq; an eminent Italian Merchant.—Charles Hall, of Kettlethorpe in Lincolnshire, Esq;—Thomas Dover, of Walthamstow, Esq;—Sir

Stephen Roome, an eminent Undertaker in Fleetstreet.—Edward Vernon, Esq; in the Commission of the Peace for Staffordshire.—Charles Manningham, Esq; in the Commission of the Peace for Sussex.—James Wittingham, of Lincoln, Esq; esteem'd the most considerable Grazer in England.—Rt. Hon. the Lady Mary Dowager Leigh, Baroness Leigh of Stonely.—Rev. Mr. Godchild, a Gentleman of great Learning, and Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge.—John Morley Trevor, Esq; one of the Lords of the Admiralty.—Thomas Coleman, Esq; of Lewisham in Kent.—Lady Blount, Relict of Sir John Blount, Bart.—John Purcell, Esq; formerly the English Consul at Aleppo.—Charles Lucas, Esq; one of the Pages of the Removing Wardrobe, abroad with his Majesty.—Richard Powys, Esq; of Hingley-Hall in Suffolk, a Memb. in the last Parl. for Orford.—Claudius Gilbert, D. D. formerly Vice-Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, and also Professor of Divinity there.—Lady Bradshaigh, Wife of Sir Roger Bradshaigh, Bart. Memb. of Parl. for Wigan.—William Wynne, Esq; a near Relation of Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, Bart.—John Bodicote, Esq; one of the Directors of the African Company.—John Gilbert Turner, Esq; Assistant Secretary at the Custom-House.—Rev. Dr. Martin, Rector of Malden in Essex.—Robert Finch, Esq; at Allum-Hall in Lincolnshire.—Henry Robinson, Esq; Inspector General of the Duties on Coffee, Tea, and Chocolate.—Sir George Savile, of Rufford in Nottinghamshire, Bart.—Sir Roger Hudson, Knt. a very considerable Turkey Merchant.—Rt. Hon. the Countess Dowager of Nottingham.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

M. R. Evan Jones, to the Rectory of Llanveock, alias Llanfurog, in Denbighshire.—William Pitman, D. D. to the Rectory of Ceddington, Bucks.—John Ward, A. M. to the Vicarage of Prestbury in Cheshire.—Mr. Wake, to the Living of Llan-san-Fraid in Montgomeryshire.—Northcote, A. M. to the Living of Shavington, in Shropshire.—Dr. Edward Willes, Bishop of St. David's, translated to the See of Bath and Wells, in the Room of Bishop Wynne, deceas'd.—Jemmet Brown, A. M. Dean of Rosse, made Bishop of Killaloe in Ireland, in the Room of Bishop Ryder, translated to Down and Connor.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

G E O R G E Grant, Esq; late Major in Lord Semple's Reg. made Governor of Inverness.—Mr. Nathaniel Cole, Clerk to the Stationers Company, appointed Solicitor to the East-India Company.—Henry Skelton, Esq; made Col. of a Reg. of Fusiliers.—George Byng, Esq; made Lieut. Col. to the Third Reg. of Foot Guards; Rowland Reynolds, Esq; First Major; Robert Carpenter, Esq; Second Major; John Waldegrave, Esq; Captain; William Kingsley, Esq; Captain Lieutenant; John Maitland, Esq; Lieute-

nant; and — Murray, Gent. Ensign in the said Regiment.—Sir John Whiteford, Bart. made Major to Lord Stair's Reg. of Dragoons.—Lord Gower chosen Recorder of Litchfield.—Major Dunbar appointed by the East India Company, Governor of St. Helena.—Mr. Thomas Bull made Yeoman of the Revels, in the Room of Thomas Fisher, Esq; made Page of the Removing Wardrobe.

Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

J OHN Heslop, of Yarne, in Yorkshire, Grocer.—Jane Neatb, of Wells, Dealer in Wines.—John Tillet, late of Manningtree in Essex, Yarn-maker.—Tho. Barber the Elder, late of Ulgham, in Northumberland, and Tho. Barber the Younger, late of Longbirst, ditto, Merchants.—Tho. Bury, late of New Sarum, Innholder and Vintner.—Will. Bullock, late of Worcester, Skianer and Merchant.—Burton Compton, now or late of Burton upon Trent, Dealer in Timber and Maltster.—Henry Gaywood, of Whitecross-street, Grocer.—John Walker, of Chesterfield, Devon, Upholder and Bedder.—Philip Carne, late of Penzance, in Cornwall, Grocer.—Copley Wilde, late of Bletchingly in Surry, Tallowchandler and Shopkeeper.—John Godwin, of Gracechurch-street, Yarn-Factor.—Will. Gale, now or late of Brockenhurst in Hampshire, Wheelwright and Timber-Merchant.—Thomas Barron, of Leeds in Yorkshire, Woolcomber.—Sam. Fisher, of Billericay in Essex, Linen-draper.—Will. Kenyon, of Scarborough, Mercer and Draper.—John Furnell, of Upper Knowle in Somersetshire, Merchant.

Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL, from Aug. 23. to Sept. 20.

Christned	597	3	1114
} Females	517	3	
Buried	893	3	1758
} Females	865	3	
Died under 2 Years old			816
Between 2 and 5			115
5	10		71
10	20		46
20	30		114
30	40		157
40	50		148
50	60		105
60	70		87
70	80		75
80	90		21
90 and upwards			3
			1758

Hay 45 to 47, a Load.

1743 RRR PRINCE

PRINCE Charles of Lorraine having marched up the Rhine, with the Austrian Army under his Command, as far as Old Brissac, as mentioned in our last, the French took all possible Means to prevent his being able to pass that River, and on the 18th past, Marshal Coigny, one of their best Generals, arrived and took upon him the Command of their Army then under Count Saxe, which was intended to watch the Motions of Prince Charles, and oppose his Passage. As it is very difficult, if not impossible, unless by Surprise, to pass such a great River in the Face of an opposing Army equally numerous, Prince Charles made several Marches and Counter-marches up and down that River upon the West Side, and was always closely attended by M. Coigny on the East, so that the two Armies often cannonaded each other, there being nothing but the River between them. At last, upon the 24th of last Month, the former having completed and thrown over a Bridge to the Island of Rbinmarck, situated near the French Side of that River, and from which the French had a Bridge of Communication, a Body of 7 or 8000 Men passed over at Midnight to that Island, which they took Possession of without Opposition, and soon after detached 2 or 3000 Men, who, notwithstanding all the Fire of the Enemy, passed over their Bridge, and took Post upon the French Side of that River a little above Fort Mortier. At the same Time Prince Waldeck was sent with a large Detachment to attempt a Passage near Rbinweiler in Boats, and the first Transport of Soldiers succeeded very well, by taking some of the Enemy's Redouts; but a thick Fog arising, they could not be supported, so that they were driven back, and many of them killed or drowned; which Miscarriage obliged the Austrians to abandon the Post they had taken above Fort Mortier, but they still keep Possession of the Island, and the French have not yet been able to demolish their Bridge. Tho' the French *Gazettes* boast much of the Advantage they gained upon this Occasion, the Austrians say, they lost but about 500 Men, and that the Enemy lost a much greater Number. Letters from several Places by the last Mail say, that Prince Charles has since actually passed the Rhine with his whole Army; but for a Confirmation and particular Account of this we must wait till our next.

Baron Trenck, in the Excursions he has made with his Pandours into Alsace, has published the following Manifesto, viz.

We, Francis, Baron of Trenck, Colonel of the Body of Pandours, and Commandant of the Town and Citadel of Brissac, signify to all who shall see these Presents:

That, as Divine Providence has been pleas'd to revenge the Cause of her Majesty the Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, my most gracious Sovereign and Lady, and to deliver her Dominions from the numerous Armies

that came to invade them; which gives Room to hope that the Divine Justice will second her in her Designs, which tend to procure her the Satisfaction and Indemnification that are due to her for all the Violences and Exactions that her Enemies have exercised in her Dominions, to the great Damage of her good and faithful Subjects: And her said Majesty having sent me with my Body of Pandours to this City and Fortress (Brissac) in order to penetrate into the Enemy's Country, and lay it under Contribution; yet without any Intention to ruin the Inhabitants of a Province which was once a Part of her Ancestors Dominions, and for which she still has a great Kindness:

Therefore, being charg'd to forewarn the Inhabitants of the Danger that threatens them, and shew them the Means to avoid it, we declare and publish, by these Presents, that all the Communities, Towns and Villages, situate along the Rhine, that shall send us Deputies to pay the Contribution of 30 Florins of the Empire, which we lay upon them for every House or Messuage in Alsace, shall be treated in a friendly Manner, and maintain'd in the full and peaceable Possession of their Estates and Effects; whereas such as shall not conform to this Declaration, will feel the utmost Severities of War, and expose themselves, their Houses and Lands, to be destroy'd by Fire and Sword, &c.—This, as well as Col. Mentzel's Manifesto, had better been let alone, till Prince Charles of Lorraine had got over the Rhine; because, if he should miscarry in his Enterprize, the publishing of such Manifesto's, tho' by no greater Men than Colonels, must lay the Court of Vienna open to many Reflections.

The Army of the Allies having marched to a Camp mark'd out for them at Worms, continued there till the 25th Instant, N. S. when the British, Austrian, Hanoverian, and Hessian Troops marched to Frankenthal, and next Day they marched to a Camp near Spire, which is very near the French Lines upon the River Queich; but upon their Approach, we are told, the French quitted those Lines, and retired to others behind Landau upon the River Lauter, which they have now in their Front, but have thereby exposed Landau to the Danger of a Siege, if the Allies think fit to undertake it. Whilst the Allied Army was in their Camp at Worms, the Dutch Troops arrived and encamped by themselves over-against the Allies upon the other Side of the Rhine; and upon the March of the Allied Army those Troops passed over that River, but have not joined the Allies, so that it is still to be doubted, whether they will join in any Attack upon the French Armies or Territories. Likewise whilst the Allied Army lay in their Camp at Worms, a Treaty was signed between his Britannick Majesty, the Queen of Hungary, and the King

King of *Sardinia*, by which her *Hungarian* Majesty has made such Cessions to his *Sardinian* Majesty, as will, it is hoped, secure his Assistance during the Continuance of this War. And in the same Period, *wiz.* on the 3d of this Month, a Treaty of Marriage, between her Royal Highness the Princess *Louisa* and the Prince Royal of *Denmark*, was signed there, by the Right Hon. the Lord Carteret and his Excellency the Baron *de Solisbal*, Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of *Denmark*; so that, it seems, we lose no Time, for that which is not employed in Fighting is employed in Negotiating and Treating; and among other Accounts of this Kind, it is said, that the *French* have offered to restore *Lorrain* upon the Condition of *Tuscany's* being given to *Don Philip*, but this stands in need of Confirmation.

*August* the 20th. The Garrison of *Ingolstadt* beat a Parley, and offered to surrender upon Terms, which were at last thus settled, That the Place should be surrendered to her *Hungarian* Majesty's Troops on the 1st of *October*, if not relieved before that Time by the Emperor; and that the Garrison should march out with all the Honours of War; but that all the Artillery and Ammunition, whether *Bavarian* or *French*, and likewise the Emperor's Family Archives, which were some Time since conveyed thither, should remain in the Possession of the Queen of *Hungary*. When this Place is surrendered, her Majesty will then have the whole and entire Possession of all the Emperor's Territories; and upon the 18th of this Month, N. S. the States and Subjects of *Bavaria* took an Oath of Allegiance to her *Hungarian* Majesty as their Sovereign; but at their Request the Oath was drawn up thus: 'We promise Fide-

lity and Obedience to her Majesty the Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, so long as she shall be in Possession of the *Bavarian* Dominions.' Upon this the Emperor has begun again to bestir himself a little; for his General Count *Seckendorff* dispersed circular Letters through all *Bavaria* against People's taking this Oath; and his Imperial Majesty still refuses to come to any final Accommodation with the Queen of *Hungary*, which Refusal he may perhaps be confirmed in by a Visit he has lately received at *Francfort* from the King of *Prussia*; especially if this Campaign should pass over without obtaining any signal Advantage against the *French*.

The Garrison of *Egra* at last agreed to the Terms of Capitulation insisted on by her *Hungarian* Majesty, which were to surrender Prisoners of War, but to be allowed to keep their Baggage, and upon Condition they should not be sent Prisoners to *Hungary*, but into *Bohemia*; and upon the 27th of last Month one of the Gates of that City was put into the Possession of the *Austrians*, and the Place was to be entirely evacuated by the 31st.

*August* the 29th. The Pope held two Consistories, in the first of which his Holiness promoted but one Person to the Dignity of Cardinal, who by his having had the Honour of being thus promoted by himself, must be some Person of great Eminence, but who it is, remains as yet an impenetrable Secret. In the second Consistory his Holiness promoted no less than 24 Persons to that Dignity, the last of whom was the Duke *de Gravina Orsini*, Nephew to the late Pope *Benedict XIII.* who embraced the Ecclesiastical State after the Death of his Wife, the Princess *Ruspoli*.

### The Monthly Catalogue for September, 1743.

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